Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,959.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th Feb.	† MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th „	† CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th „	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10533
26th „	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th „	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10912	.....	...
9th „	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9005
23rd „	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10950
21st „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London over Ca. Ca., Ca. Ma.	Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 919

Taxes extra included in the Fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	20th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. RACCONIGI	4,830	D. Marangoni	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,859	L. Manciuy	16th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabin, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	8,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISCHIA	8,000	G. Beloch	7th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	8,000	F. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Feb.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 21st Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porcupander, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Feb. sailing (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BILIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 21st Feb. sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuwait.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 5,967 tons, sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

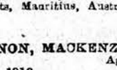
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

15th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb, 1910
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,116	Magnen	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	12th May „
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June „
SAZAKIE	4,147		7th July „
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barill	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	29th „ „
CHERSONESIA	6710	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May „
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	668
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

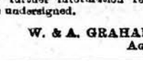
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.

BOMBAY,



ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Handonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	„

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... „	„ 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„ 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... „	„ 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„ 0	15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished „ ...	„ 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished „ ...	„ 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash.
Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

"15,000 MILES"

WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows :—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

THREE SMALL TUGS or sea-going LAUNCHES of about 150 tons gross for a period of 12 months.

Owners wishing to hire the same please communicate at once giving particulars to the undersigned.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

FIFTH DAY.

1st Race	Evening Herald	Won 3 to 1	
2nd ,,	Hishan	Out.	
3rd ,,	Oakton	Won 3 to 1	
4th ,,	Tachreet	3rd	
5th ,,	Termination (*Given as upset.*)	Won 2½ to 1	
6th ,,	Vedas	Won 3½ to 1	

FOURTH DAY.

1st Race	Danseuse	Won 6 to 4 on	
2nd ,,	Asfundar (Given as upset)	,, 4 to 1	
3rd ,,	Soult Line	,, 3 to 4 on	
4th ,,	Sialkote	,, 1½ to 1	
5th ,,	Refresher	,, 12 to 1	
	(Confirmed on R. C.)		
6th ,,	Tachreet	2nd	
7th ,,	Forfeit	Won 2½ to 1	

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 15,000 Tons of the best quality of Bombay (unbroken) Stone to be delivered before the 31st March, 1911, in quantities of not less than 1,000 Tons per mensem. Tenders to state the rate per ton of 20 cft., delivered and stacked ready for measurement at the Stone Depot, Dauneedaw, or such other Depot on the river bank as may be ordered.

The specifications, terms and conditons may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on payment of Re. 1 per set. Each Tender must be accompained by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 1,000 and must be superscribed "Stone Ballast Supply."

No Tender will be considered unless strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 4,000 to complete the required security

The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order,
R. O. WALES,
Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality.
Rangoon, 9th February, 1910.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BRASS - - - - -

AND - - - - - -

IRON CASTINGS -

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—28-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 2 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
At the end of Kennedy Bridge. The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 big Lamps 4.

MATINEE, } TO-DAY at 4
MATINEE, } p.m. sharp (S.T.)

NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME,
Admitted to be better than the first.

AGAIN } TO-NIGHT !
AGAIN } TO-NIGHT ! !
At 9-30 Sharp (S. T.)
Doors open at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19TH.
GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT
when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of the Byculla Club Cup.
Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances
NEXT MATINEES } SAT. & SUN.
NEXT MATINEES } Feb. 19th & 20th.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.
Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent

TO-DAY AT 6 p.m.
in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
Wodehouse Road, Fort.
MONSIEUR G. LORANGE
(from the Royal Conservatoire, Copenhagen)
WILL GIVE A
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

PROGRAMME.

Item.			
1.	"Ballade" (No. 3 op. 47) ...		Chopin
3.	"A Study"		Schutt
5.	"Nocturne"		Chopin
	"Automne"		Chaminade
	"Prelude"		Rachmaninoff
7.	"Koncert Etude"		Rubinstein
9.	"Concerto" (1st part) ...		Grieg

MONSIEUR G. LORANGE.

2.	"Freedom" (from Gothe's "Westostlichen Divan")...	Schumann
	"I Know a Lovely Garden"...	Guy D'Hardelot
4.	"The Lute Player"	Allitsen
6.	"Lohengrin's Origin" ...	Wagner
8.	"Crossing the Bar"	Willeby

Mr. HORACE A. DENNIS (Baritone).
Mr. FRANK ANDERSON (Accompanist).

Admission Rs. 2.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. ROSE and Co. or at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

Don't miss the show at the
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TWO STAR FILMS
—FOR THE RACE WEEK—
MACBETH
THE JOCKEY.
A brilliant and Interesting Display.
OUR OPENING
PROGRAMME.
1. BLACKPOOL AVIATION WEEK.
Flight of competitors over whole course ; types of Machines.
2. WANTED A MEDIUM.
Beautiful coloured subject. How the lovers' stratagem succeeded.
3. RACE WEEK ATTRACTION.
JIM BLACKWOOD—THE JOCKEY.
Real race scenes. No sportsman should miss this fine race subject. Grand plot clearly defined.
4. THE HERCULES OF THE REGIMENT.
The strong man of the corps ; how he treated his comrades.
5. SCENES IN MEXICO.
The Beach at Vera Cruz, Festival of Luna Park, Parade of Girls, &c. Magnificent scenery.
6. MACBETH.
Shakespeare's great Tragedy played by leading Actors and Actresses. Intensely realistic.
7. STICKPHAST.
A screamingly funny subject.
8. THE GIPSY CHILD.
A charming life story with a moral.
9. H. M. THE KING AND "THE DREADNOUGHT.
Big Gun Firing on a British War vessel.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

AL FRESCO
GARDEN
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
BAND — BUFFET
PERFORMANCES 6-30 to 7-39, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
PRICES, Rs. 2, Re. 1, 8 annas and 4 annas; Boxes, Rs. 10.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
TOWN-HALL.
FEBRUARY 19th, at 9-30 P.M.
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION, RUPEE ONE.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY AND COMPANY, where tables can be reserved at an extra charge of Re. 1 per table, to accommodate four Chairs.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
TRADES AMUSEMENTS
AND SPORTS OF
BOMBAY.

We write all Bombay to come and see these beautiful pictures illustrating every-day life in Bombay. The Native Streets, Jugglers, Industries, Parsees, Drilling School Children, etc., etc.
COME AND LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF
IN THE PICTURES
OUR THIRD ITALIAN ART FILM,
CARMEN
And our usual series of comics.
LOOK OUT
FARTHEST SOUTH
with
SHACKLETON.
A grand series of pictures shewing the dash for the South Pole, secured for Bombay at an enormous royalty. See our hand-bills for dates, etc.

THE
EXCELSIOR MANAGEMENT
WISH TO INFORM THE
PUBLIC OF BOMBAY THAT
THEY ARE NOT CONNECTED
WITH ANY OTHER
CINEMATOGRAPH
in Bombay.
OUR LOCATION :
NEXT MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
BORI BUNDER.

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES
of that most laughable Comedy
"FACING THE MUSIC"
will be given at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
(Kindly lent by The City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd.)
On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th
in aid of the
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
and on MONDAY FEBRUARY 28th
in aid of the
ALL SAINTS SISTERS, MAZAGON.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

The Rev. John Smith.....	Mr. Duncan Wilson
John Smith	Mr. A. T. Cooper
Dick Desmond.....	Capt. C. E. Davis
Col. Duncan Smith	Mr. H. M. Kendall
Sergeant Duffell	Capt. D. F. Vines
Mabel	Mrs. Vines
Nora	Miss Bingham
Miss Fotheringay	Mrs. Fredk. Wyllie
Mrs. Fonting	Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins

STAGE MANAGER, Mr. SYDNEY. T. PEASE.
By kind permission of Colonel Wallace and officers
THE BAND OF THE 1ST GLOSTER REGIMENT.
(Band Master Mr. A. F. HAWKES)
Will Play.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price.
A Box Office will be open at S. ROSE & Co., on February 16th 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO LET.

A fully furnished top floor FLAT, from 1st May to middle October, in Beryl House, Wodehouse Road.
Apply—
Capt. HEPPER, R. E.

WANTED—AN AYAH.

CAN any lady kindly recommend a thoroughly trustworthy AYAH to look after two little girls, ages 2 1-2 years and 9 months respectively ? Hills in summer. Madrassi ayah preferred.
MRS. H. D. ALLEN,
The Retreat, Cawnpore, U. P.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowarjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HADIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chueks, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clarks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Bomby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmeyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD. 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, B. A. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. the Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY. FACING THE SEA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 260,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to
L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000
HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe*

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA.
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
J. NARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a small consignment of Japanese works of art consisting of 1 genuine P. small jewellery box, carved out in one piece; 1 pair tortoise shell miniature rickshaws, 1 set 5 pieces silver plated tea service; ivory figures, 1 set inlaid 5 ivory geishi figures, Cloisonne vases, albums of Japanese views, silk embroidered table covers, tea pots, one miniature ivory and steamship fitted in tortoise shell frame, etc.
Also a small collection of Chinese jade figures, carved jade pieces, Agate snuff bottles, etc.
The articles are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—
Another consignment of 20 Indian (Mirzapore) carpets and rugs, size 6 by 9, 7 by 6, 12 by 9 and 12 by 15.
Household property of a gentleman, consisting of bentwood chairs, easychairs, batstand, almyrahs, tea trays, sofa, screens, marble-top table, iron bedstead, handbag, pictures, and one cottage piano.
1 S. N. Austrian safe 5 feet 8in. high, 50 pieces Dr. Cook's electric wrist belts.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lookmanjee.
7 cases undershirts, shawls and socks on account of the concerned.
2 casks damaged patent spring balances.
16 bags damaged almonds.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situated at Erskine Road, Null Bazar.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 20th February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned landed property by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Manockji Merwanji, and the estate of Pestonji Kawasji, the mortgagors under the power of sale vested in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January 1906, and further charge, dated the 25th March 1907.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Erskine Road, Null Bazar, within the fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 8-9 sq. yds. or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2540, Collector's New Nos. 9562, 9563, 9564, Old Survey No. 1699, 2/1700 and New Survey No. 891, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, on or towards the north by the said Null Bazar Road, and on or towards the south by Borah Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakardas & Co., Solicitors, No. 25 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Gola Lane.
Under instructions from Mr. Rattonji Bejonji Sunawalla, the sole surviving trustee of an Indenture of settlement, dated the 13th day of September, 1876, made between Edulji Rustamji Soonavala, of the one part, and Bejonji Edulji Soonwala, and Rustomji Bejonji Soonawala, of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Gola Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 493, New No. 5588, 5591, Old Survey No. 1161, 1162, New Survey No. 8842, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A. No. 2562, Street Nos 22-24, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Furdoonji Bhikhaji and now of Dhanjibhoy Kikabhoy Gamadia, on or towards the west by the said Gola Lane, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Hormusji Shapurji Pastakia and now of Limjibhoy Rustomji Fram, and on or towards the east by the house of Jetha Harkisondas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Solicitors, No. 28 Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Westropp House, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, by Benjamin, also a few pieces of English-made furniture, also large pier glass in gilt frame with marble top table, one large marble-top (one piece) table, 4 by 8 lights gas chandeliers, a collection of valuable ornaments, Madras cane matting, a large Ahmedabad-made cane matting, one handsome strong mail-phaeton by "Press," one handsome landau by Press, one American car, one 15 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated magneto and battery ignition coventry Humber motor car, nearly new, one large buffaloe, giving 14 seers of milk daily, etc., etc., the property of Toolsidass Laloobhoy Mody, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.
AUCTION SALE of the Printing and other Machines of the "Khabardar Printing Press," in Nagdevi Street.
On SUNDAY, the 20th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, in-possession Moolani Tehilram Girdhardas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Vahed Haji Goolam Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of June 1903, the following printing and other machines of the said press in one or separate lots, such as demi size printing machine, treadle printing machine, paper cutting machine, hand and pin presses, lathe cutter, a large lot of English, Gujrati and Marathi types, type cases, racks, a large lot of blocks, copying press, cupboard, chairs, tables, gas fitting lamps, clock, etc.
J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried and ground floor Pucca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Toongarle Road, on Poona Road, at Lanowlee,
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1903.
Jamnabai, widow ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Jevarboo, widow and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in this Suit, on the 16th day of October, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Auctioneers, at No. 9, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), consisting of one upperstoried bungalow attached with one ground floor bungalow containing Hall, 6 bedrooms and verandah in front and rear with an extensive well laid out garden, furnished with furniture of drawingroom and bedrooms and out-houses, situated within half a mile from the Railway Station in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the hill.
Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings erected thereon, situate at Moaze Toongarle, Turf Mawal, in the district of Poona, being part of Survey No. 84, containing by admeasurement 39 goonthas more or

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—Contd.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 101 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2990, New No. 5206, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8916, together with the newly built messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A Ward, No. 1377, and Street No. 65, and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Hornby Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Furshotam Shimnajee or Fitha Street, on or towards the west by the said Hornby Road, on or towards the north by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetji Gariwalla, and were formerly vacant, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the vendor, at their office, No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a Two Storeyed House, with a Stable, situate at Rastia's Peth, Poona.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Ganpatrao Shrikrishna, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. the following valuable landed property on the premises, at Poona.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land with a two storeyed house built on it with a stable, and a rear house of three compartments with two rooms at the top, bearing house No. 224, situate at Peth Shivpoori, Poona, admeasuring 28 feet long and 18 feet broad, and bounded on the east by the house of Savakram Balljee Pande, on the west by the house of Vithal Joshi, on the south by Balavli Line, and on the north by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, Auctioneers, at their office, in Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 14.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 1-16unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris 25	...25·13 1/2+0-1/2
Bankers 3 per cent. ...	... 98 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...	... 20 47—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	...23 13-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	...23 13/16unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	... 96 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 1/4unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/8-1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9
Interest day to-day loans	1 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	1 1-2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 14.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	Bales. 12,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	300
Do. Day's Imports...	15,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Fair demand, steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-19+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 7/8+1/4

Cotton Delivery	E.-M. M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·91 7·90	7·88	7·83	7·81
G. O. C.	—1 —1	—1	—1	—1

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	D.-F.
Liverpool	7·77	7·44	7·01	6·81	6·68
	—1	—1	—1	—1	New

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	13,000
Do. Last year	27,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	15,000
Do. Exports to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14·72—11	Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. at New York ..... May 14·87—12	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-30 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 7-8unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/2+1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady
Futures at New Orleans ...	March 14·97—16
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15·15—17

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 3/4	
" "	months, Feb.-March.
" "	Ports, Hamburg.
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c., Value.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 14.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa, Fe. 62 lbs ...	
Months—No Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs	37 3/4
Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	38 3-4
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	58 3/4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Firm.	
Rapeseed—Quiet.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	41
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	40 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Do. Afloat for United Kingdom ...	31.29,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-8 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16 2 1/4—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Kyofels".

BOMBAY, February 15.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone was steady at 1s 4 1-32d for T.T., 1s 4 1-16d for Demand and 1s 4 7-32d for 3 months' credit, some Banks were inclined to do business at 1s 4 1-16d for T. T. and for Demand there was a small enquiry and 3 months' sight bills were scarce.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
Demand Marks ...	123 3/4
Demand Francs ...	168 1/2
3 m/s " ...	170 1/2
3 m/s Marks ...	138 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	129
" Shanghai ...	172 1/4
" Japan ...	149 2/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market has remained unchanged to-day at 93 11-16 per cent. and has closed quiet at the rate.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 23 13-16 both for ready and forward, and New York was up by 1-4 at 51 1-2.

The local gold market was dull and prices remained unchanged with no demand, both local and up-country. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices were put up by half an anna.

Business in silver was done in the local market at Rs. 63-3 and there being more sellers and buyers for ready and forward market remained firm and closed as Rs. 63-3. There was a good demand for ready and a business of about 175 to 200 packages has been done. We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 6 0
97 touch	23 6 0
National Bank	24 0 0
Chartered Bank	23 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 3 6
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 0 6

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	63 5 0
17 Penny ready	63 4 0
Local per tola	0 10 3
First Settlement	62 3 0
Second "	63 7 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Steady. Home prices were unchanged. Demand for ready and forward was good and prices were up by half an anna.

Rapeseed: Firm. Home prices were unchanged. Prices were put up by one anna having a good demand both for ready and forward.

Poppyseed: Firm. There was a good enquiry for ready and forward and very little business was done. Prices were put up by one anna for ready and two annas for forward.

Wheat: Quieter. Very little demand for ready and forward and there being free sellers prices declined by one anna. Home prices declined by 6d.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Castorseed } Quiet but steady with moderate demand. Prices unchanged.

Mourseed: Quiet with very little demand and prices were easier by an anna.

Description,	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 14
Linseed, Small ...	" 9 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	" 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7 5
Poppyseed ...	" 9 9
Castorseed ...	" 32 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	" 6 5
Maize	" 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	" 38 to 40
Mustardseed ...	" 31 to 35
Gingellyseed ...	" 33 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	" 42 to 44
Kalbur do. ...	
Parsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	
Do. do do 85/15	" 40 to 43
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 38 to 39
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	
Do. Meggi ...	" 41 to 43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	" 48 to 50
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	" 36 to 37
WHEAT—	
Chioice Pissi ...	
Club No. 1 ...	" 36 to 41
Delhi 70/30 ...	
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 35
Cottonseed ...	... " 25-8 to 24-8

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 14th February:—

Wheat	8,119 owts
Linseed	8,196 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	4,822 "
Gingellyseed	31,233 "
Poppyseed	835 "
Groundnuts	13,124 "
Castorseed	4,023 "
Rice	49,253 "
Myrabollams	10,284 "
Cottonseed...	62,919 "
Mowraseed...	879 "
Gram	3,308 "
Joowar	5,985 "
Maize	2,385 "

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai were 3,600 bales, unsold stock about 47,000 bales and exchange 14 1-2 and market firm has been reported.

Locally there was some inquiry for Nos. 12's and 20's. We learn of the following sales effected during the day.

Bales.		No.
200	China Mills. ...	20s at 7·6
200	Victoria Mills ...	20s at 7·6
200	Indo-China Mill ...	12s at 6·14

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,319 for March and for April at Rs. 20 more and closed at Rs. 3,320 for March and for April Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 1-2 more. Very little business was done.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2
India	64 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1/2
People's Bank	32 X. D.

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	980
Century...	290
Crescent...	87 1/2
Colaba	1,110
Davida	376 1-4
Framji Petit	1,720
Kohinoor	697 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,320
New Great Eastern	175
Nagpore	1,640
Luxmi Cotton	1,593
Swan Mill...	245
Westerns	370

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	131 1-4
New Borar	535
New Mofussil	788
Sindh	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co... ...	399
B. B. S. and T. Co's. Ord ...	94 1/2
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	186
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	318 O. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20
Thacker & Co	586
Bombay Burma	410 X. D.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Amritsar-Patti New shares ...	123
Tapti-Valley	452 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 points up and New York was unchanged. Good Broach in the morning was quoted at Rs. 322 and fine at Rs. 339. A moderate business was done as these rates. The opener being 4 to 5 points down Good Broach declined to Rs. 321 1-2 and fine Rs. 338. Market is firm, but there is not much doing. Prices for ready lots in other classes remained unchanged. Both mills and shippers bought moderately.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Akola	...Japan Cotton Trading Co ...	285
200	Khangam	... do ...	290
150	Omrawati	... do ...	290
160	Mathia	...A. Blaschek & Co ...	263
400	Nadsea	...Gadnam & Co ...	285
500	Sengal	... do ...	268-80
300	Chickli	...Tata & Co ...	300
500	Purbaney	... do ...	321
100	Khandesh	... Indo-China ...	259
100	Barsi ...	... D. Currani & Co...	312
200	Khangam	... R. D. Master & Co..	293
200	Omrawati	... M. Broman ...	293
100	Miruj ...	... Morarji ...	325
100	Karanja (West)...	Colaba Land & Co..	262

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	259 Ready.
" F. Good	...	249 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	272 "
" F. Good	...	257 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	270 "
" F. Good	...	255 "
Khandesh Fine	...	275 "
" F. Good	...	269 "
Amraoti Fine	...	289 "
" F. Good	...	281 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	290 "
" F. Good	...	282 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	297 "
" F. Good	...	289 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	303 "
" F. Good	...	295 "
Nagpore Fine	...	309 "
" F. Good	...	301 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	310 "
" F. Good	...	302 "
Methia Fine	...	275 "
" F. Good	...	269 "
Broach Gin Good	...	331 Mar.
" Fine	...	338 "
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	321 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	327 "
Westerns " "	...	308 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 14th Feb:—

Khandesh ...	...	...	2,304 Bales.
Central India ...	...	...	2,116 "
Barsi and Nagur ...	...	...	1,516 "
Berar	...	...	3,974 "
Central Provinces	...	...	2,953 "
Comras... ...	...	...	12,555 "
Dholera	...	...	1,134 "
Bromch... ...	...	...	2,536 "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	66 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	1,594 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	...	...	1,971 "
Westerns	...	...	98 "
Sind	...	...	69 "
Persian	...	...	16 "
Total ...			28,945 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...		Easier
Estimated Sales	...	...	12,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	15,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.—Mar. ...	7·87—4
Mar.—Apr. ...	7·86—5
Apr.—May. ...	7·84—4
May—June ...	7·82—4
June—July ...	7·77—4
July—Aug. ...	7·73—4
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·40—4
Sept.—Oct. ...	6·97—4
Oct.—Nov. ...	6·97—4

FREIGHT.

Forts.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	17 6
Havre	16 6	17 6
Hull	16 6	.....
Liverpool	16 6	17 0
Marseilles	16 6	17 0
Genoa	16 6	17 6
London... ...	16 6	.....
Hamburg	16 6	17 6
Venice	17 6	18 6
Open Ports ...	March ...	16 2
Do. ...	April-May ...	16 0

Market remains unchanged.

COAL.

Coal market at Jheria is firm. Deliveries are heavier. Calcutta market remains strong. Punjab requires all assorted qualities. Demand from Khandesh and Berar is dull and demand from Gujarat is flourishing. The supply of B. I. Railway wagons is lessened by 25 per cent. and Railway authorities can not meet with the requirements of the merchants as they used to comply with their requests sometime back. The B. N. Railway supplies wagons in time but we understand having no engines they are delaying the loads.

	Qual	Rs. a. p.
Jharia Steam Coal ...	1st	3 4 0
" ...	2nd	2 4 0
Steam Rubbel Coal ...	1st	2 12 0
" ...	2nd	2 0 0
B B Rubbel small ...	1st	2 8 0
" ...	2nd	1 14 0
Smithy Coal ...	1st	3 8 0
" ...	2nd	2 8 0
Safe Coke ...	1st	3 8 0
" ...	2nd	2 12 0
Hard Coke White Long ...	1st	8 8 0 to 10 0 0
" ...	2nd	6 8 0

METALS.

We quote:—

			lbs.	
Copper Brasiers 4×4 ...	...	...	21	Rs.52 0
			28	
			32	
			42	
			56	Rs.36 4
			63	
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	...	21	
			28	
			35	Rs. 46 0
			42	
			49	" 45 8
			56	
Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	...	" 36 14
Spelter	S M	...	...	
	M M	...	...	" 19 6
	J	...	...	
	G	...	...	
Georgshutte		...	...	" 22 10
Copper Fagots	K S	...	...	" 49 12
Copper Sheathings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16			" 68
	10, 12			

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 14th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	80	92,911
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	111	129,507

DAILY EXPORTS, FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elyois s—4,480 owts oil cakes The NewMofussil and Co; 1,940 owts oil cakes S Pestonji and Co; 59 bales cotton Aryadaya Mill and Co; 155 bales wool N Khataw; 40 bales wool B Agarchand; 23 bales wool L Harridas; 200 bales gunny cuttings P Bhimji; 1,770 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 41 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales wool M Ruttonsee; 130 owts oil cakes Bergmann and Heffmann; 13 bales wool C Balkishendas 10 bales wool G Gangadas; 28 bales wool N Goculdas; 54 bales wool The Bombay and Co.

Trafford Hall s—5,000 owts bone meal C Mody and Co.

Broadwater s—1,500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reevet and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—143 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins R M Keoks; 2 bales cotton J A Regbie and Co; 1,000 owts bone meal C Mody and Co; 60 owts fishmans R Dhunji and Co; 80 owts deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 703 owts cottonseed Volkert Bros; 1,228 owts mussoor Ralli Bros.

Egypt s—255 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR MARSHILLES.

Elysia s—13,660 owts groundnuts L Drefuse and Co 200 owts oilbanum M Jafferbhoy.

Trafford Hall s—1,000 owts castorseed and 5,500 owts groundnuts L Drefuse and Co.

Haydu s—21,994 owts teaseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—11 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

Trafford Hall s—400 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Umzumbi s—50 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Franconia s—2,000 owts cottonseed D Sassoon and 2,000 owts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,844 owts castorseed Ralli Bros.

Hidalgo s—320 owts oil cakes Bergmann and Hoffmann.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton S Framji and Co; 200 owts gum M Jafferbhoy.

Glenesk s—55 bales cotton waste W L Patinge and Co.

Egypt s—250 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Caledonia s—250 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reve and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—110 bales cotton the New Mofussil and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton A. Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—100 owts oilbanum M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4373 owts myrabolums E. Oomersey.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hidalgo s—547 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Umzumbi s—129710 owts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—198 casks skins Eariee N. Stein.

FOR GENOA.

Broadwater s—1060 owts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—8,004 owts groundnuts and 2002 owts linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Macedonia s—6 1-4 cwt gunda horns M H B Elias 15 cases opium P and O S N and Co; 38 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 12 chest opium Ramnarayan Buldeodas: 543 owts gold stones B J Fatakia 1-4 cwt ivory and 3 owts gunda horns K N Misnee and Co.

Capri s—122 owts raisin T Canji.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S.S. Ludgate 3,290 tons Captain H Nicholson sailed for Antwerp on 5th day of February with 18,592 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR ANTWERP.

1,080 tons manganese ore and 2,222 bags teelseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 bags teelseed 615 bags rapeseed 5,290 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 1,525 bags teelseed and 165 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 2,688 bags teelseed and 1,300 bags teelseed J Fachiri, 171 bags gum Coovergi and Co; 1,288 bags myrabolams W Beehar; 1,000 bags myrabolams B Oomersey, 667 bags teelseed and 667 bags groundnuts and 1,400 bags castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 102 bags gum R Damji and Co; 402 bags groundnuts and 2,366 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,255 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 275 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 2,210 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 495 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton G Dessa and Co; 1 bale cotton N Rajaram; 118 bales cotton Samji and Co; 495 bales cotton The New Mafussil and Co., 55 bales cotton Glads and Co; 110 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 1,610 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 134 bales hemp J Purshotam and Co; 150 bales hemp P Bhimji; 100 bales hemp E Oomersey; 142 bales hemp and 474 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co.

S S Earl of Carrick 2,550 tons Captain R G Rennie sailed for Liverpool on 6th day of February with 4,225 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR DUNKIRK.

3,335 bags groundnuts J Fachiri; 906 bags myrabolams, G Madhavji and Co; 8,000 bags cottonseed, N Rajaram; 1,993 bags bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 224 bags groundnuts, S Coovergi and Co; 667 bags groundnuts, and 667 bags teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 9140 bags teelseed and 510 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 4,140 bags cottonseed, M Valabhdas; 800 bags groundnuts, 615 bags teelseed and 1,880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,515 bags myrabolams, W Beehar; 1,500 tons manganes ore, Killick Nimon and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, M Daga; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 55 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,235 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 215 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 400 owts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

8,000 bags cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 3,200 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,252 bags myrabolams, E Oomersey; 1,870 bags myrabolams, A Khimji.

IMPORT.

S S Bulimba 1,609 tons Captain R C Butler arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM BUSCHRA.

2,824 wet dates 20 dry dates.

FROM MAHOMERA.

216 wet dates, 3 skins.

FROM BUSHIRE.

1 specie, 200 rose water, 2 carpets, 38 gum.

FROM BEHRIN.

2 specie,

FROM DUBAI.

4 specie.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

5 assafotida, 8 raisins.

FROM JASK.

1 sharkfins. 1 ghee, 1 specie.

FROM MUSCAT.

6 specie, 1,764 dry dates, 1 pearls, 16 cottons, 6 mether of pearl shells, 6 sharkfins.

WELLS AND MALARIA.

Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry has sent the following letter to the Chairman and the Members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation:—

"Gentlemen,—It is generally believed that a well, if it is in use, that is to say, if the water is usually drawn from it, keeps in a good condition, and that if it is closed or covered over and kept unused, its water having no free access of light and air to it, goes bad and becoming worse, in course of time produces harmful gases and stench. For such condition of wells several reasons are assigned, of which the Health Officer might be aware or which he can well conceive on account of his scientific knowledge. Whether the belief is misguided and wrong, and that the results of the present policy so vigorously and invariably helped by the Standing Committee will not be disastrous, in that some pest might break out on account of the accumulated bad gases and stench forcibly confined in wells, require to be proved. So far no attention appears to have been paid as to the probability of such future results, as to which the responsibility is that of the authorities and your own especially, as Government might expect you citizens to know local condition of things and circumstances better. I may be allowed to mention by the way, what bad results accrued to the stringent plague measure carried out in the beginning in what ultimately turned out to be sheer ignorance.

"I beg to draw respectfully your attention to this general belief drawn, I think, from the general experience of the past, and to such probabilities, and as respectfully request to be informed (a) whether covering over of wells (as required by the Health Officer and as so much pressed for by you) and thus preventing their use and preventing air and light from coming into contact with their water will not be productive of serious harm in more than one respect or of serious bad effects in course of time; (b) and is certain to give on the whole or finally beneficial results in an unqualified manner.

"It is generally said and believed that our Municipal leaky sewers and drains allow sewage water to run into wells and pollute them, and hence mosquito germs are produced or helped to be produced. If our wells are a source of propagating malarial mosquitoes the remedy ought to be a radical one and directed towards the root of the evil—the leaky drains as is so generally believed, and not one of scissors and paste sort, towards the effects of the evil that become apparent in a bad condition of wells. It should surely be deemed inadvisable to allow the original cause of a disease to run its constant course unheeded and untouched, and to have recourse to superficial and temporary reliefs or makeshifts, that are ever unsatisfactory. I respectfully beg to draw your serious attention to this very important point, and I should be thankful to know (a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal sewers and drains are not leaky and leaky badly; (b) whether, whilst your sanctions to the orders of the Health Officer above referred to were being granted, this source of pollution has obtained your consideration with a view to a radical remedy.

"I ask to be allowed to mention that it looks rather strange that wherever mosquito larvæ are reported to be found anopheles mosquito larvæ, the harmful or malarial kind, should always, as it might appear be reported to be there? It is only fair and necessary to enquire as to what superior officer or officers having the necessary knowledge of bacteriology testifies to each case being correctly reported and whether anopheles mosquito larvæ are certainly there in every case.

"It is, I think, admitted that wells and tanks, besides being of constant use ordinarily and specially under emergencies, are the natural reservoirs or places for the accumulation of subsoil water wherever the nature of the land is watery and Bombay land is watery. If they are filled in or the places of accumulations are done away with the subsoil water must necessarily rise to the surface and do much harm and mischief to the general health, as is so persistently pressed upon us by our Health Officer. Thus there is also the great danger consequent on filling in wells and tanks. The permanent cure or remedy ought to be therefore sought for somewhere else than in filling in wells and in the temporary measure of closing or covering over of wells. In former days crabs or turtles were usually maintained by people in their wells. May I suggest for your inquiry whether the same or some kind of fish may be provided in the wells that would destroy mosquito larvæ in them? What is wanted is a natural enemy to mosquito larvæ.

"I request to know how you are disposed towards enquiry into this suggestion, and also to be favoured with a reply to the respectful enquiries in this communication."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

SILVER WEDDING.

February 16th 1885, at St. Joseph's Chapel, Colaba, by Revd. Fr. Wenniger, S. J., T. S. Tuffield, 2nd East York Regt. and eldest son of the late E. S. Tuffield of Norwich, to Ellen Margaret, eldest daughter of late J. Smyth, Br. Comt. Dept. of County Cavan, Ireland.

DEATHS.

DE LEMOS—February 15, at his residence, Mount Road, Mazagon, Joseph Philip de Lemos, aged 40. Sadly missed by his sorrowing widow, sisters and relatives. The funeral will leave his residence for Service at 5-30 p.m. this (Wednesday) evening. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

KARANJVALA—February 15, at Khetwadi, 3rd Lane Batamji B. Karanjvala, brother of the late Mr. Dinsha Bhiaji Samji (Calcutta) and father of Munchersha R. Karanjia. Funeral at 3 a.m. (S. T.). Friends and relatives will accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CANNEY—January 29, at St. David's Parsonage, Allahabad, the wife of the Revd. D. Arnold Canney, Garrison Chaplain, of a son.

GORRIGAN—January 26, at Corego, Lahore, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Corrigan, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FITZHERBERT—MURPHY—January 19, at St. Thomas' Church, Sharanpur, by the Rev. C. B. Westerhout, Augustus Treleaven Fitzherbert, to Ruby Campbell, third daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. Murphy.

DEATHS.

MACBEY—February 8, at Thakurbari, Tezpur, Assam, T. I. Macbey of blackwater fever, aged 32.

SMITH—January 22, at Goona, C. I., Margaret Blanch, wife of Carl M. Smith, of the Gwallor State F. W. D., aged 28 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
Girls' Friendly Society, Annual Meeting, Government House, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Mistrust the man who finds everything good, and the man who finds everything evil and still more the man who is indifferent to everything."—Lavater.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow, the 17th instant.

City Improvement Trust.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's Offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board disposed of several applications for allotment of plots.

Pianoforte Recital.—In the Y. M. C. A. Rooms this evening, Messrs. G. Lorange of the Royal Conservatoire, Copenhagen, who is on an extended tour through Russia, Siberia, the Far East and India, will give a pianoforte recital. He has selected a comprehensive and interesting programme and his patrons are sure to have a pleasant musical evening. Mr. Horace A. Dennis, baritone vocalist, will assist.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigots, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Minto.....Comdr C M Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 15.

Britannia	1909 Hales	Bo & H S & Co
Mack	3896 Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Bamby	2452 Marsey	T Morrison & Co
Bulimba	1607 Butler	M M & Co
City of Vienna	2936 Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Dwarka	759 Mozes	M M & Co
Edmondo Rusti	3916 I Hreylich	Shaw Wallace &Co
Ethelwynne	2066 Huash	T Morrison & Co
Geelpara	1353 Whytehead	M M & Co
Hillfern	2776 William	W & A Graham& Co
Imaum	2704 Weydehl	K Nixon& Co
Khalif	2217 Watts	
Morvea	2272 Saunders	The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Nassei	911 Miste	B & P S N & Co
Ocnana	3507 Bruce	P & O S N Co
Redhill	2504 Dowell	W & A Graham & Co
Sheh Navas	2522 Mitchell	B & I H S N Co
Sheikh	2878 Waive	Killick Nixon & Co
Wardha	2552 Archdeacon	M M & Co
Yetorofu Maru	3067 Keish	N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	N F	11-9	James Finlay & Co
B Devanha	4735	Powell	Stream	13-2	P & O S N Co
B Trafford Hall	3431	Hood	Liverpool	2-3	Killick
G & R Denbigh Hall	3210	MacPherson	Karachi	19	Killick Nixon & Co
D & E Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	17-2	James Finlay & Co
F Franconia	3019	Kamonaroff	Hull	15-2	W & A Graham & Co
G Mahomadi	251	Geddie	Zanzibar	20-2	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1713	Heldt	Zanzibar	17-2	A Strandes & Co
L Bodria	1613	Collinson	Aden	17-2	G Jeewaji
M Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	19-2	Bombay & Hazas Co
N Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	Hull	19-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Mashtani	1109	Primrose	Persian Gulf	20-2	B & P S N Co
P Glenesk	2093	Hurst	Antwerp	1-3	Killick Nixon & Co
M W D D					
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	London	26-2	P & O S N Co
H W P D					
Satranji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sofala	3436	Bateman	Rangoon	19-2	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	25-2	W & A Graham & Co
4 Capri	2717	Frances Co	Hongkong	17-2	P S N & Co
5 Upada	3383	Willeber	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Bregenz	3384	Petris	Trieste	16-2	A L S N&Co
7 Schoenfels	3511	Rode	Hamburg	22-2	W& A Graham & Co
8 Hayda	2432	Fergusen	Marseilles	22-2	N-F Ralli Bros
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
10&11 Egypt	4173	Summers	London	12-3	P & O S N Co
13 Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	16-2	B & P S N & Co
14 Kasara	505	Elton	Buschra	17-2	M M & Co
15 Broadwater	2466	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Yetorofu Maru s...	Keith	Kobe, Jan. 16
	Bulimba s	Butler	Buschra, Feb. 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s	Mancini	Genoa
	Brasiliana s	Snowden	Antwerp
	Ceriath s	Chadwick	Calcutta
	Nizam s	White	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Tuesday:—
Steamer Bregens, Petris Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Bulimba for Persian Gulf.
" Broadwater for Genoa, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay this morning.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Aden on Monday, the 14th instant at noon.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Bregenz," Feb. 16.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Vennice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bregenz", from the Victoria Dock No. 6. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 6 to-day at 12-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 10-30 a. m. sharp:—

Adams, Lieut R M	Limboussi, Mr C A
Bates, Mr and Mrs, and 3 daughters	Long, Mrs
	Long, Miss
Bourbon, Prince	Masotti, Mr and Mrs
Brown Hill, Mr H W	McNeale, Mr J H
Christie, Miss A	Mnspratt, Capt S F
Driedasyeki, Count and Countess	Orleans, Prince and Princess, and Governess
Davies, Miss A B	Oertel, Mrs
Delphin, Mr and Mrs, and infant	Palmdell, Mr J
	Philips, Miss
Rilbogen, Mr and Mrs	Purshotamdass, Mr
Francis, Dr and Mrs E E	Renwick, Mr W C
Gray, Lieut J	Rowe, Miss
Hamilton, Mrs J K	Sassoon, Mr E D
Hooper, Mr C F	Schemberg, Lieut R
Jamnadass, Mr	Storr, Capt and Mrs C S
Krauss, Baron and Baroness	Sims, Rev A
	Sutherland, Mrs C
Klopp, Mr Ch	Wright, Mr D
Lang, Mr and Mrs W H	Xenos, Mr D
Lash, Mr A O	Zacharia, Mr and Mrs E
Liberios, Mr A D	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	8	6	84
Thisday last year	7	6	106

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
Febreary 15th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Wound Infected.
A	75	34	2
B	316	302	78
C	127	107	12
D	113	39	4
E	226	85	11
F	92	15	2
G	54	12	0
Total to date	909	594	89
Total rats killed			1,593

J. H. HOLMES & CO.,
MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
76, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

We are the leading Firm in Bombay
FOR
STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,
AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE
With the Season's
NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS
AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
A REGENT STREET HOUSE
AT YOUR SERVICE.
STANLEY, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES
FLATS
OFFICES
GODOWNS.
TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.
If we cannot suit you no one else can.
No unnecessary and vexatious delays.
Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.
LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Hornby Road, FORT.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 82, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

THE YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
LIFE POLICIES
At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.
BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE
Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 16th February 1910.

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATICS.

THAT much of the natural wealth of Australia must perforce remain undeveloped, whilst the suicidal "all white" policy is adhered to, is well understood by everybody but Australians, though fortunately the truth is gradually dawning upon a few of these. Queensland can never be fully developed without Asiatic labour and "the Great North-West" can only be turned to profitable account by men accustomed to outdoor work in tropical countries. Mr. Despeissis, the Commissioner for Tropical Agriculture, who has just completed a tour of inspection in the latter territory, declares it to be a country of enormous possibilities, admirably suited to tropical agriculture. But of what use is it? Few white men can labour in tropical fields and no Asiatic may set foot in Australia, though a few thousands of them could make it yield immense wealth. Parts of the North-West are described as the finest and healthiest pieces of pastoral country in Australia, the natural pastures being well supplied with salt bush, spinifer, nutritious grasses, and succulent herbage with a good deal of edible shrubs and top-feed in places. The territory is free of cattle pests and the runs now laid out are supplied with both artesian and well water running from huge tanks into troughs and extensive plots have been converted into paddocks where sheep and cattle thrive. But as yet agriculture has received practically no attention. The labour difficulty is the most serious obstacle to its development, says Mr. Despeissis, and so the land goes uncultivated. A syndicate in West Kimberley has planted thirty acres of Sea Island cotton and a little patch of twenty acres of maize and sorghum. Rubber, sisal, hemp, dates, bunnanas and oil-seeds could also be grown, but at present attempts are only thought of, forests of cypress trees form a valuable asset in northern Kimberley. They grow on high sandstone ridges and table-lands, descending down to the sea-coast along sandstone spurs. One large forest has lately been discovered north-east of Wyndham, while it is reported that patches of cypress pine forests also exist opposite Yampi Sound. The forests extend for five or six hundred miles along the coastline. The pine is worth twice as much as jarrah, so a suggestion is thrown out that saw mills shall be set up, which would prove a source of wealth to the State and "push settlement into the heart of a rich country now occupied by some thousands of treacherous blacks."

Again the labour difficulty presents itself. Most of the people who strike out a line for themselves in this territory are described as "battlers," men who go to make money and clear out as soon as they can to the milder South-West. A great many, however, fail to get beyond the port. The North-West is well stocked with the misfits of the world, says Mr. Despeissis—men interesting to talk to and who have had a good start in life and are now battling in the tropics. When that country receives the attention it deserves, he thinks, it will do much towards bringing Western Australia into line with the other more populous states. But for some time yet little progress is possible. Game abounds in the territory. Turkeys were met with every day along the track the explorer travelled. Red kangaroos were common in many places, moor-hen in the swamps, whistlers and other kinds of duck in Kimberley and wild pig in the cajaput thickets. It is a country worth settling, but the white man can never do it. He can hunt and shoot and do a little in the way of supervising labour, but the whole of the natural wealth is denied him by the stupid meshes with which he has tied his hands.

The change of the country from temperate to tropical conditions has been graphically described by Mr. Despeissis. Soon after crossing the boundaries of Kimberley, he says, the occurrence of the timber belt and of the mutitudes of birds proclaim the fact that one enters a different climate. Insect life becomes more in evidence. They come and go in waves like plague. Broome on the sea-coast is declared to be one of the most picturesque and lively of watering places. It stands high as a commercial centre too, but it has not turned attention to agriculture yet, though the land there is deep and rich and easy to clear. The market is the best in the state, yet the people are starving for fresh vegetables and fruit, they might have for next to nothing if there were anyone to grow it. The crews on the pearling-schooners off Broome must of necessity live on preserved food and dengue fever, scurvy and beri-beri are the result. Whilst Mr. Despeissis was at Broome, new regulations under the Federal Quarantine laws were issued, regulations which even prevented the importation of Asiatic fruit and vegetables, and the supplies which had thitherto been obtained from Singapore and Java were stopped. We can quite believe that the residents at Broome regarded this measure as vexatious and uncalled for at present, at any rate at north-west centres where the land lies wholly uncultivated. A handful of Chinese or Indian market-gardeners would provide the place with fruit and vegetables and to spare, but no Asiatics are prohibited and the Commonwealth prefers its people shall suffer as the pearling crews do rather than submit. Attention is directed to what Mr. Despeisses calls the Ninety-Mile Beach. Very few people travel that way and it has not been brought under notice since an unsuccessful stock experiment was made with sheep. But it is shown that fresh water occurs almost anywhere under the marshy plains. There again could coolies from this country be employed and land turned to good account. Vast tracts of country might speedily be placed under profitable cultivation if Australia would but undertake it and borrow from us some of our surplus population to do the work they cannot do.

KRUPPS AND A WAR SCANDAL. THE German Emperor appears to be lavish in his offers of military advice to other Powers. We all remember how, not very long ago, he was alleged during the Tweedmouth incident to have presented Great Britain with a plan of campaign for the Boer War. His latest gift of the kind appears to be to the Netherlands. According to a London contemporary, it has been an open and an uncontradicted rumour that the German Emperor, when last in Amsterdam, made a present to the Queen of a scheme of coastal defence. We are not informed what Queen Welhelmina did with such a treasure. Presumably she passed it on to her military advisers, and whether or not they threw it into the Imperial waste-paper basket, is one of the things which the Dutch people at present are very anxious to know. For this is only a part of a scandal, which has aroused such a storm of public opinion, that a Commission of Inquiry which commenced to sit early last month had to be appointed. The affair is a very serious one, for it entails the allegation that Krupps, the great manufacturers of guns and other war material for the German Government, are sole contractors for heavy armaments to the Dutch Army; further than that act, as the Government technical advisors in all matters relating thereto. That such a charge is of the gravest import to the Dutch nation, it requires but the smallest insight to realise, and the Hollanders, usually so stolid and patient, have been very quick to awake to their national danger. How much such a statement would stir the slow mind of the Dutchman one can easily imagine, when we remember how eagerly he awaited the news of the birth of an heir to his Queen, how wracked he was by fear of a German succession, and how completely he gave himself up to rejoicing when that danger was averted.

With all these things in mind, it comes as a shock of the most startling nature, to read on the authority of the correspondent at the Hague to the *Daily Telegraph* that "it had to be admitted by the Minister for the Navy that Krupps, besides being the actual purveyor, was also the Government's technical advisor in this respect." If this statement is not exaggerated then Dutch Ministers have been false to the most cherished traditions of the people, and it is more than probable that a national crisis will be precipitated. If Krupps act as technical advisors to the Government, it follows that they must be supplied with at least some of the details of the Dutch coast defences, upon which to base an opinion, and once these have reached Essen it is hardly to be expected that they will be long in transmission to Berlin. Captain Thomson, the member of the Second Chamber, who raised the question—and who notably is the only officer in the Dutch Army who has experience of actual warfare, having been a military attache in the Boer War—goes still further. He says that Krupps have charged excessive prices, and that the Minister for the Navy has had to acknowledge publicly that the figure asked for some guns was £6,000 higher than it should be. He also alleges that Krupps have supplied guns of an out-of-date pattern. All these matters have been investigated by the Commission, but seeing that a considerable number of Dutch officers, in and out of the War Office, appear to be in favour of the continuance of the Government's relations with Krupps, its report is likely to be of the "whitewashing" sort. The report of this Commission is expected at any moment by the Dutch breathlessly and by English people with no little interest and some heart-searching. The people of Holland, however, the same correspondent tells us, are in a despondent mood. They fear that red-tape and secret influences at the War Office will be strong enough to prevent any real measure of reform.

THE MACE. SOME interesting history was given by Mr. Omar Ramsden in a lecture on Silversmiths' and Goldsmiths' work before the Royal Society of Arts on the subject of the Mace which plays such a large part in English ceremonial. "Take away that empty bauble," said Cromwell pointing to the mace in the Parliament House and this because it was the symbol of royal authority. The mace, however, had a far humbler origin. The earliest ceremonial maces, we are told by Mr. Ramsden, were carried by the Sergeants-at-Arms and were merely staves or rods with metal ferrules for the useful purpose of preventing splitting. The men guarding the royal tent had a royal emblem on their maces which were actual fighting maces, made of iron and consisting of a stout staff of about two feet long with six or eight flanges at the upper part and a leather thong attached to a button or knob at the handle end to slip over the wrist. When at the end of the fourteenth century, mayors began to use a mace which was carried by their sergeants, the buttons bore royal arms as representing that they were carried by the authority of the king. It was a short step thence to making the button a highly ornamented and protected part. "With this introduction of the Royal arms," Mr. Ramsden goes on to say, "the relative importance of the extremities was changed and the button by its symbolism became of equal importance with the flanged end. Very soon it became customary to carry the new greatly enlarged button end uppermost, this marking a period when the King's writ began to run with more ease than hitherto and with less need for breaking heads." The flange then became merely decorative and slowly began, as new maces were made, to creep up or rather down the shaft towards the button and finally they disappeared. Mace making eventually became a high art and the "empty bauble" was the work of Thomas Maundy who worked at the sign of the Grasshopper in Foster Lane and he was given the sole right of making maces. During the time of Cromwell nearly all the old "royal" maces were broken up and others made so designed as to be symbols of the State rather than of the King, but at the Restoration Royal Crowns and other emblems were again added. And now though the mace is a weapon which would make an ugly wound on a worthy alderman's head, it is a symbol of peace rather than of war, for its presence enjoins decorum in the Council Chamber and its removal closes the discussion.

THE PAYMENT OF JURYMEN. THE Government of Burma has decided to pay each of the jurymen a special fee of Rs. 10 per day for their services in the Keddah case, which has now reached its thirty-first day of hearing. No one will disagree with the reasonableness of the decision, for not only is the work of juryman in a long case very fatiguing, but thirty-one days—with many more to follow—away from business is a very serious matter. The question which arises from the decision is whether it is possible of extension. Cases frequently occur which wend their inordinately weary way over several weeks, and it seems only reasonable that the jurymen should be compensated. In England a juryman in a Coroner's Court receives a fee of one shilling for his trouble, but that is the only Court in which fees are paid. There is no reason, however, why it should remain the exception. We do not wish to see the system of payment which has led to professional jurymen in America, one of the greatest scandals of that country's administration of justice, but we think it should be possible to award compensation in special cases. The integrity of the jury would be retained by a ballot for names and it would not be necessary to make payment in every case, but the Court should have the power to order compensation for loss of time and services rendered where obviously desirable, this being decided at the end of the trial. The action of the Burma Government has given a lead in the matter and it may well be given consideration and followed up.

THE MAHARAJAH of Bhavnagar arrived at Bangalore on Tuesday and left for a fortnight's tiger shoot in the Mysore jungles.

THE Hon. Mr. C. J. Weir who was to go Home on sick leave immediately has been admitted into the General Hospital, Mad

A VOLUNTEER who used abusive language about the King-Emperor has been court-martialled at Bangalore and dismissed from His Majesty's Service.

A DACOITY of a serious nature is reported from Dacca o have been committed at Bethulia, a village in the Manikganj sub-division, last Saturday night. All details are yet wanting.

NOTHING is known in Lahore about the release of the Mohamadan clerk suspected in the Umbala bomb incident. Lahore newspapers are silent about it.

THE silver chandalier presented by the Amir of Kabul on his visit to India to the Jumma Musjid, Delhi, is reported to have been found missing, the chandalier is about 2 maunds in weight.

IT is stated that the Madras Syndicate has recommended to the Senate the adoption of a procedure by which certain percentage of failed candidates in the last Matriculation will be enabled to prosecute their studies for the Intermediate Course.

THE Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy has invited the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, all the members of the Imperial Legislative Council and a few leading citizens of Calcutta to dine with him at the Calcutta Club on the 7th March next.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY, having resigned the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 15th instant, Sir Harold Stuart will now be formally confirmed as Home Secretary and Mr. Cleveland as Director of Criminal Intelligence. Sir Harold will complete his tenure of Home Secretaryship in October next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

The Coal Strike Prosecutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JANUARY 31.

AN important step was taken on Friday by the Commonwealth Government and the High Commissioner in connection with the formulation of a scheme to govern the financial operations of the Commonwealth and the States in the world's money markets. For a long time past there has been a feeling amongst Australian financial men that so soon as the Commonwealth required to borrow money the question of Australian banks to float and manage Aurtalian loans should be settled on a basis which would reverse the existing States' policy of utilising British banks for these important purposes. The great strength of the Australian banks entitles them, it is urged, apart from patriotic considerations, to ask that the Commonwealth Government should lead the way in the new departure proposed, and instruct the Treasurer and High Commissioner to float the impending naval loan of £3,500,000 and all future loans through them. During the past fortnight the Victorian associated banks discussed the problem with various Ministers and amongst themselves, and to-day the whole movement culminated in a conference between them and Mr. Deakin and Sir George Reid. What took place at the conference is for the present regarded as strictly confidential, but it is understood that the Prime Minister was not in a position to advance matters very much beyond the laying down of a number of considerations, which Australian bankers as a whole must discuss anew before anything in the nature of a definite scheme is attempted, and a guarded declaration that the Ministry was on general principles in favour of using Australian financial institutions wherever practicable. In the meantime Sir George Reid, as High Commissioner, will undertake certain investigations in London.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The old age pension scheme of the Federal Government has now been in operation long enough to prove that it has been an incalculable boon to many thousands of people in this State. It has to be remembered when the mammoth expenditure of the Commonwealth authorities is spoken of that in South Australia alone a sum approximating to £150,000 annually is being distributed among the aged poor in city and country. Practically that amount may be added to the sum which will be returned as a surplus by the State Treasurer at the end of the present financial year, in June next, for although Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland each had old age pension schemes before the Federal Act was passed, the distribution of money in this way is entirely new so far as South Australia is concerned. A prominent resident of one of the most prosperous country towns remarked this week, "The old age pension money has been a regular godsend to many of our old people who have previously lived on doles from their relatives or on help given by kind-hearted neighbours. Not only is the sum which comes in every month enough to keep them in food and clothes but the regularity and certainty of the payment has freed them from an immense amount of worry and has taken the lines of care from their faces, and has filled their hearts with happiness." This gentleman was opposed to the carrying of the Old Age Pension Act on the ground that it would pauperise the recipients of the State's reward for long years of work in the industrial ranks of the community. He has now changed his mind, and is willing to admit that this method of distributing relief to the poor and the aged is the best that is likely to be devised. In the city, where house rent is high, and where there is often no opportunity of supplementing the pension by other means, such as the cultivation of a small piece of land or the keeping of a few pigs or fowls, the payment of £1 a week for a married couple does not go very far, but the case in the country is different, especially in places where the climate and the soil are good. There in the olden times it was no unusual thing for an industrious couple to be able to live comfortably, and to bring up a family on little more than the sum now received from the Commonwealth. There are nearly always little gifts from relatives or friends to help the old people along for in the country the spirit of neighbourliness and good fellowship is more active than in crowded cities, and there is more chance of the hospitably-inclined to discover who are "both indigent and deserving." Some day there will be added to the old age pensions other allowances for those who earlier in life have been disabled by accident or sickness. The amount absolutely necessary to provide the means of living comfortably is very small in a country like this. In some of the rural towns—Mount Barker, for instance—wealthy men have erected little cottages, in which poor people can live on the payment of a nominal rent, just large enough to keep the places in good repair. This is an example worthy of imitation, for the old age pensioner begins to feel like a capitalist when he has a decent roof over his head, a little garden in which to spend his extended leisure and a regular income guaranteed by the State. Under such circumstances, "the simple life" can be enjoyed in the spirit of the old philosopher, who prayed that he might be granted "neither poverty nor riches."

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have stated that he appreciated his reception in Adelaide more highly than the greetings in the other States, because here there was no banquet and no long speeches, but the programme of welcome was got through promptly and with smoothness. The great field marshal is no lover of the pomp and vanities of this mortal life. He has important work to do, and there is plenty of occupation for all his waking hours without having to waste his time on dinners and oratory. In the latter respect in Adelaide he gave an excellent example, which sure not to be followed, to all who have public duties to perform. Being constrained to speak, he said all he had to say in a little over a minute and having exhausted the needs of the occasion, relapsed into silence. It is wonderful what a lot can be said in a few words. Merchants who have to conduct much of their correspondence by telegram or cable know that. The art of condensation is an exceedingly useful one, and it is a pity that it could not be learnt by our politicians, for instance. The Pharisees of 1900 years ago were vainly of the opinion that they would be heard to better effect by reason of their much speaking. The preachers of a generation or two ago had a similar idea, and sermons of an hour's duration were then quite common, while the student of Burns and other delineators of scotch character and customs are familiar with descriptions of religious services which lasted all through the day. The person whose habit it is to look backwards has however so far moved with the times that the average length of a modern sermon may now safely be stated at fifteen minutes. The politician who is supposed to look forward still clings to the traditions of the past and speeches which occupy hours are the veriest commonplaces. Lord Kitchener has come to Australia to give his opinions upon questions of defence, but it would add materially to the value of his visit if one of its by-products was the emphasising of the truth of the homely proverb that "brevity is the soul of wit." The speaker who after making a speech sits down while the audience are wishing to hear more from him is always more successful than the one who imbues his hearers with the eager desire to hear less of him. There are times when it is needful to talk at large, but they are few and far between. There are not many speeches in Parliament or on the hastings, for instance, which could not with advantage be cut down one-half as the result of skilful sub-editing.

THE COAL STRIKE PROSECUTIONS.

The cases against Mr. Peter Bowling and others of taking part in a meeting for the purpose of aiding in the continuance of a strike in the southern collieries was concluded on Thursday in the Industrial Court, when all the accused were sent to gaol. Mr. Bowling who had conducted his own defence, addressed the Court. He said he went south to bring about peace. If he had seen a chance of victory he would not have made peace but when disruption crept into the ranks it caused loss. His object was to save unionism. No one could convince him that the difficulties of which the miners complained could be settled by a wages board. He did not ask for any elemency and he hopsd that those who trusted him would not promote any petition for his release. He asked for no pardon for something he had not been guilty of. He would sooner suffer imprisonment for life than ask for a single hour's remission from a Government whom he detested. Mr. R. D. Meagher addressed the Court on behalf of Hutton, Butler, and O'Connor, and after Mr. Blacket for the Crown had spoken. Judge Rogers said that with the actual dispute the Court had very little to do. He did not know why the very sudden cessation of work took place. At the time of the Newcastle strike the southern miners had no grievance that was not capable of settlement by a duly constituted tribunal. The southern miners came out, according to the evidence of Messrs. Paterson and Morgan, because of sympathy with the northern miners, and from a sense of locality the grievance upon which they struck were not theirs. What took place was not in a true spirit of unionism, but in his opinion was unionism gone mad. When these southern men came out and there was an actual movement or suggestion that all other unions connected with the production, handling, and transport of such a necessary commodity of the country as coal should come out, was that not tyranny? Those who had made this their adopted country should have used their best efforts to prevent the calamity of a general strike in the coal industry instead of putting themselves in the light of enemies of their country. He sentenced Peter Bowling to 12 months' imprisonment, and Daniel Hutton, James Butler and William O'Connor to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour. There was no demonstration in the Court at the close of the trial, but a number of people, including Mr. Edden, M.L.A., came forward and shook hands with the defendants before they were left the Court. Outside there was a gathering of several hundred persons and as the cabs with Mr. Bowling and the others drove off to Darlinghurst cheers were given.

THE AMENDED INDUSTRIAL ACT.

The annual conference of the Political Labour League decided—"That this conference places on record its abhorrence of the outrage on the principles of British liberty, as contained in the Amended Industrial Act of 1909 sympathises with the victims of its operation and pledges itself to use its best endeavours to expunge it from the statute book." Mr Gray, the Secretary of the Miner's Amalgamation expressed the belief that the sentences passed on Bowling and others could only have one result and that was to prolong the strike. The Sydney Labour Council tonight spent a good deal of time in discussing the sentences passed by Judge Rogers on Bowling and the other strike leaders, and in vehemently denouncing the penal clauses of the Industrial Act. The Council resolved to strongly protest against the persecution and prosecution of the strike leaders and to frame a scheme to support the families of all those who might be imprisoned as the result of the strike. It also determined to obtain legal advice as to the legality of the penal clauses and to test the matter if there was any chance of success.

INDUSTRIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Rogers in the Industrial Court gave further consideration to the application for an extension of time in which to pay the fine of £100 each imposed on 13 miners' delegates at Newcastle for breaches of the Industrial Disputes Act in bringing about the strike. When the men were fined a month was allowed in which the fines could be paid. Mr. Blacket, for the Crown, opposed the application, and read affidavits of the police officers to show that some of the defendants since the fines were imposed had made speeches instigating the strike, while others had expressed their determination not to pay the fine. Mr. Watt in support of the application said there had been a change in the condition of affairs and they were now turning towards peace. Daniel Rees and Young were the only two against whom any charge was made of turbulence since the granting of the time originally allowed. Judge Rogers: The order I make is this: With regard to D. Williams the warrant is not to issue for one month. With regard to the other men I will give them with the exception of Daniel Rees and Young, an additional fortnight to pay. As to Rees and Young I do not interfere with the order already made.

A.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 15.

A Railway Board meeting was held to-day at the Residency, the Dewan, the Agent, S. M. and M. Railway, and Mr. Finny attending.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Sir Edward Baker has performed the opening ceremony of the Pattepukar Ballighatta extension of the Baresat Basirhat Railway. This is a small feeder line designed to develop the resources of the countries adjoining Calcutta. Sir Edward hoped that anticipations of a net yield of 8 per cent. would be realised.

THE Shamsul Alum (victim of the High Court outrage) memorial fund only amounts to Rs. 78 and the Secretary of Mahomedan Defence Association is making a fresh appeal for funds.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

CABINET CHANGES.

The Master of Elibank's New Appointment.

THE LORDS' VETO BILL TO BE TAKEN UP FIRST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

It is officially announced that Mr. Churchill is appointed to the Home Office, Mr. Buxton to the Board of Trade, Mr. Pease, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster, and the Master of Elibank, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

The final composition of the House of Commons is 274 Liberals, 273 Unionists, 41 Labour and 82 Nationalists of whom eleven are O'Brienites.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, and it was unusually protracted lasting three and a quarter hours. Orderly crowds assembled in the streets.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Master of Elibank is successor to Mr. Pease, who has received a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Keir-Hardie, speaking at Mountain Ash, predicted that the Lords' Veto Bill and the Budget would be passed by the House of Commons side by side. The Labourites, he said, would support the Government in any course adopted.

LATER.

The Cabinet again meets to-day. The Parliament meets in the afternoon and re-elects the Speaker. The remainder of the week will be devoted to swearing in.

The prophets as to Government's intentions continue active.

It is noteworthy that the *Daily Chronicle* which hitherto has advocated taking the Budget first, and the *Morning Leader* to-day outline identically Ministerial plans, namely that the Vote Bill will be dealt with immediately after the Address by a series of resolutions framed with a view to immediate legislation similar to Gladstone's Irish Disestablishment Bill of 1968.

The *Daily News* augurs from Government's calmness that the Government has secured the King's guarantees as regards the anti-Lords' measures.

THE PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL.

Further Demonstrations.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

In the Anti-Franchise Bill demonstrations which took place at Halle yesterday, two people were severely, and a hundred slightly, wounded. Similar scenes took place in other towns in Prussia.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

Slight Improvement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Seine is falling. The Sultan of Morocco has given 20,000 francs towards the relief fund.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

Effect of the Russian Friction.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Anglo-Russian reply to the Persian request for an advance will be delivered to-morrow. Only 400,000 are offered on conditions which, in view of the Russo-Persian friction, the Mejliss may possibly now refuse.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

Driscoll Beats Hayes.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

At the National Sporting Club the feather-weight contest for the Championship of England and a purse of £1,000 was fought last night. J. Driscoll of Cardiff beat Seaman Hayes in six rounds, the referee stopping the contest.

TWO STEAMERS WRECKED IN THE GULF.

Over Two Hundred Passengers Drowned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Russian reports from Teheran state that two passenger steamers and one cargo steamer, names not mentioned, from Bushire from Bandar (Abbas) Rig (sic) have been wrecked in a furious storm. Over two hundred passengers and crews perished.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Pete Curran is dead.

Pete Curran was the Labour member of Parliament for Jarrow Division, Durham, since 1907. He was chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions. He was on the Parliamentary Committee of Trade Union Congress. Though of Irish parents he was born in Glasgow in 1860. He was Secretary, Plymouth District Carworks, and General Labourers' Union till 1891. He was a general organiser since then. He contested Jarrow in Parnell 1895; Barnsley Division Yorkshire, 1897; Jarrow, 1906. He acted as [illegible]

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Banquet in London.

CORDIAL SPEECHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Duke of Norfolk presided at a brilliant banquet of 500 in honour of Mr. Wada, the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition Commissioner. The Duke of Norfolk, in toasting the Japanese Emperor, dwelt on His Majesty's keen interest in the Exhibition.

Mr. Kato, who received a great ovation, said that the Anglo-Japanese relations left nothing to be desired. There was, he said, ample room to develop commercial relations and he was confident that the Exhibition would be a success. It must be made, he said, the means of bringing the Island Empires together morally, materially and intellectually.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of Mr. Wada, said that he did not doubt that the Anglo-Japanese would be the finest Exhibition in Europe.

Mr. Mckinnon Wood said he believed that the Exhibition would assist valuable Anglo-Japanese commercial relations.

Mr. Imre Kiralfy said that the Exhibition would be completed in every detail long before the opening. The booking on the continental railways was unprecedented.

Mr. Wada replied and dwelt on Japan's enthusiasm in the Exhibition.

FLOODS IN JOHORE.

Railway Largely Destroyed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram from Singapore states that floods have washed away many miles of the Peninsular Railway in Johore, necessitating practical reconstruction.

CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY.

Safety of Foreigners not Guaranteed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the Canton Viceroy's Japanese-drilled troops have mutinied. It is alleged to be an insurrectionary movement. The men have been pursued and a hundred have been killed.

The Viceroy has issued a notice, that he does not guarantee the protection of foreigners in the disturbed area. Missionaries and the employees of the Canton-Kowloon Railway have taken refuge with Admiral Lichun.

LAHORE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 15.

The hearing in the Lahore Sedition cases was resumed to-day before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. The Court postponed the date of pronouncing its order to 22nd instant.

In the cases against Zia-ul-Huq, editor of the *Peshwa*, and Ishriparshad, editor of the *Bedriari* no orders have yet been received from Government with regard to the apology submitted by both the accused.

The order in the case against Munshiram, editor of the *Sahayak*, will also be pronounced on the 22nd instant.

The case against Bhai Parma Nand, M.A., was then taken up and a couple of formal prosecution witnesses were examined. The case was adjourned to the 17th instant when the cases against Kishensingh and Lalchand Falak both under Section 124 A will also be argued.

FIRES AT TANJORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

TANJORE, FEBRUARY 15.

During the small hours of this morning a disastrous fire broke out in the stalls of the local municipal market at Keelavasal in which a row of seven cloth bazaars with their contents valued at about one lakh was completely burnt down. It is said that a lamp was left burning overnight inside one of the shops. Last week there was another fire in a private house in the neighbourhood which was also wholly destroyed.

ARMED BURGLARS IN AGRA.

Policeman Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEBRUARY 15.

An armed gang of burglars prowl about the city in the night and recently a police constable while challenging a suspicious looking gang was fired at and fell the shot passing through the leg. He is now in hospital and a police enquiry is proceeding.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 15.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies' Report regarding the movement in Mysore has received the most favourable comment from Government. The figures show that 18 new societies were started last year and the total amount invested represents Rs. 1,06,131 having almost doubled from the previous year.

FIGHTING ANARCHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

A Conference of the Moderate leaders and leading men of the Mofussil Districts was held yesterday. Mr. Motilal Ghose presided. It was resolved to take action against anarchy. A Central Committee was instituted and Sub-Committees will be formed in the districts for that purpose.

AN ARBUTHNOT ECHO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

The Nelliampatty Coffee Estate in the Cochin State belonging to the late Arbuthnot and Co. were put up for sale by Public Auction to-day and fetched Rs. 47,500. The sale will have to be confirmed by the High

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE FRENCH DELUGE.

Appalling Misery and Desolation.

FOREIGN AID FOR SUFFERERS.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The floods in France show no sign of abating.

In Paris another factory has been submerged and 1,000 persons have been thrown out of work. The Seine has overflowed the parapets of the Quai Conference and invaded the Champs Elysees and the Esplanade des Invalides.

Severe cold prevails in all parts of the city.

Many of the sewers have burst, and the 12th Arrondissement has been entirely inundated, partly with filth from the sewers.

A military post has been established behind the barriers to ensure the preservation of order.

The misery and desolation in the outlying quarters of Paris are pitiful.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund to assist the sufferers. President Taft has sent a cable message to President Fallieres, expressing his sympathy with the French people and offering Red Cross aid.

The French Senate has adopted a measure extending the dates for the payment of bills falling due.

SEINE WATERS RISE 30 FEET.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

A violent rain and hail storm passed over Paris yesterday and increased the misery of the suffering people.

The Seine has risen 30 ft. The Comedie Francaise and Notre Dame are threatened, and the Elysee as well as the central telegraph office are flooded.

Communication between Paris and London has been destroyed.

The flooded quarters are without gas, and prices of candles, oil, and food are rising.

The cellars of the Opera House and Mint are full of water, and the underground station of Hotel de Ville, the Ministries of Marine, War, and Finance, the Marigny Theatre, the Bastile, and the metropolitan station are all flooded.

A torrent 30ft. deep is racing through the underground station of Des Invalides and the adjoining tunnel, which is 20ft. below the roadway. A flood is also roaring through the underground station of Rue Danton, 500 yards from the Seine. It is feared that the railway section which passes under the Saine has fallen in.

The Voisin aeroplane works and a dozen aeroplanes have been destroyed.

Terrible fights between rats and imprisoned residents have taken place.

The flood extends for a mile north of the Seine to the Saint Lazaire station. It has swept away barricades in the Boulevards. Houssman Place, Saint Michael, the Trocadero, and the Champ de Mars are all completely submerged.

The chasm opened by the waters in the Champs Elysees engulfed a woman.

The northern and eastern railway lines are open, and the officials are appealing for every boat that can be sent to Paris.

A crowd yesterday sacked some food shops in the city.

The Tsar has given £1,000, and the Pope £1,200 in aid of the sufferers.

MANY PERSONS FOODLESS.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS WASHED OUT.

The residents in some of the streets in Paris have been without food since Wednesday, and they are carrying from their windows for bread.

Alarming subsidences have occurred in many throughfares through the upward pressure of the water and the collapsing of the network of sewers, water mains, and hydraulic tubes. The roadway in the Alexander III Avenue has collapsed.

The great dyke at Genneviliers burst yesterday, flooding a large area and imprisoning 7,000 persons in their homes.

The Boucicaut Hospital had to be evacuated hastily. Engineers constructed a footbridge from the institution, and carried the women patients with great difficulty across a lake 5ft. deep. Some of the patients will, it is feared, not survive the shock caused by their removal.

Boats have to be used to conduct funerals in the city.

The Paris Bourse is agitated and a heavy fall in the quotations for stocks has taken place.

English Railway Accident.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

While the Brighton to London express train was travelling at a speed of 40 miles an hour to-day a coupling broke at Stoats (the next station to Croydon).

The rear portion of the train ran for some distance and then left the metals. One passenger carriage was thown across the Stoats plateform, were it turned over, killing seven persons (including a man who was standing on the platform) and injuring twenty others.

Germans and British.

SPEECH BY THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

The Earl of Selborne, Governor of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, speaking at a festival in the German Club at Johannesburg, said that every German who went to South Africa was an additional source of strength to the country. The British and German there were absolutely intermixed, and that led to a mutual understanding. Their compatriots in Europe, however, were less fortunately placed, and they remained in dangerous ignorance of each other.

Dreadnought Training Farms.

YOUTHS FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

Mr. Gwynne, who is co-operating with an immigration organisation in New South Wales, states that he is ready to arrange to send youths to the Dreadnought training farms in Australia. He has arranged for 60 of the better class of lads to proceed to Sydney and Melbourne.

Execution at Teheran.

A BRUTALISING SPECTACLE.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Muvakkar Sultaneh, a member of the entourage of the deposed Shah of Persia, recently returned from Paris to Teheran. He was arrested on a charge of having intrigued against the Constitution, and was ordered to be hanged. When the prisoner was dropped from the scaffold the rope broke, and a second rope was brought out to complete the execution. Muvakkar attempted to climb the rope when he was suspended, and soldiers attacked him with the butts of their rifles. The victim became exhausted in five minutes and died.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" protests against "the bungling and brutalising

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNERS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

After a lot of newspaper talk, some of our prominent long-distance men appear likely to come together shortly in a big Marathon race. Mr. Lumley, the proprietor of the Pewderhall ground at Edinburgh, is willing to put up a purse for a race there on March 28, and J. Price of Birmingham, who won the New Year event, with his runner-up (Clark of Scotland) are likely starters. If a couple more stars join in, we ought to see a fine contest, and after the record breaking by Clark and Price, sentional times may be looked for.

Besides this, a syndicate proposes to promote an indoor Marathon race at the Agricultnre Hall, London, on March 19th. It is unfortunate the proposed events clash, and if they were held at a month's interval, and the same men might support both.

In addition to this, Gardiner has accepted the challenge of Aldridge and these two fine stayers may be seen trying conclusions in a series of races at 10, 15, and 26 miles before long. Gardiner is indisposed at present which will prevent him taking part in the French cross-crountry championship on February 6, an event for which Aldridge of England is expected to go close.

CORRECT TRACK MEASUREMENT.

Since N. J. Cartmell of America beat A. B. Postle of Australia for the 220 yards professional running championship in the splendid time of 21 1-2secs., rumour has been busy regarding the measurement of the track. All doubts have been set at rest by the announcement that the course was measured by a surveyor and checked by the representative of a sporting newspaper and one of our best known timekeepers. If, therefore, the time was correct, there is no further need to doubt. We all know the Stoke track is a fast one, and that Cartmell was timed to run the furlong in 21 4-5 secs. there last summer. He also won the English amateur championship on the loose Stamford Bridge track in 22 secs, so that there was room for him to improve with a special course of training for the distance.

BOXING.

The British public dearly love International compititions, and a match between two moderate performers of different nationalities often proves a greater draw than one between better known boxers who are fellow-countrymen. This was illustrated this week, when we had J. Curran and J. Dermody of Dublin meeting at the National Sporting Club for the Irish bantam-weight championship, and rivals from different countries battling in ordinary bouts. The championship battle went in favour of Curran, his rival retiring at the end of the fifteenth round.

Turning to the International bouts, which were decided at the Wonderland Hall, London, F. Sidney, a coloured man from America, got the verdict over Haley of London, after a spirited contest of fifteen rounds. Another man of colour in G. Gunther of Australia was pitted against C. Knock of London. The Englishman appeared to be having the best of matters up to the fourth round, when the visitor landed a terrific swing on his rival's neck, which ended matters suddenly.

BILLIARDS.

Although H. W. Stevenson averaged 47·35 for each visit to the table during his heat of the Soho Square tournament against Diggle, he was well beaten at the end. This shows that he was too heavily handicapped and to try to concede 4,000 points in 18,000 up to a man of Diggle's reputation is indeed a severe task. The match ended with the receiver of points 1,994 to the good, and it may be added that the winner averaged 41·35.

Inman—(received 4,500) and Haverson (received 5,000) are now meeting in the eighth of the tournament. The former was seen to great advantage on Wednesday afternoon when he converted a break of 118 to 316, while his next effort was an unfinished item of 406, which he raised to 480 in the evening.

FOOTBALL.

The changes in the leadership of the First League table have been frequent of late and now still another club shows the way. Saturday's matches did not yield many points to the leading clubs, Sheffield United for instance, losing top place in consequence of being defeated (1—0) at Bolton. This was a great surprise, the winners being the bottom team in the division. Besides this, Aston Villa, Liverpool, Blackburn and Bradford could only draw, though the performance of Liverpool, in picking up a point at Blackburn was a good one. The best win of the day was gained by the Notts County players, who visited Sunderland and prevailed by 3 goals to nil. This enabled the winners to go to the head of the table with a record of 32 points for 25 games, whilst Sheffield United, 31 for 24, come next, though Aston Villa is really better off than any club with 30 points for 22 games, and the team is certainly well in the running for premier honours.

SCOTTISH CUP.

Scottish enthusiasts had the first round of the Scottish Cup to interest them on Saturday, and some fine struggles were seen. The famous Celtic team had to struggle hard for victory on visiting Dumbarton, and the home side only went under by the narrow margin of 2 goals to 1. Another noted team in Glasgow Rangers beat Inverness Thistle by 3 goals to 1, but the losers were unfortunate in being a man short for most of the game. The easiest wins of the day were gained by St. Mirren and Airdrieonians over Elgin City and Douglas Wanderers respectively, the scores being 8 goals to 0 and 6 goals to 0.

RUGBY.

Scotland did not beat France by such a big margin as Wales did recently. On the other hand, it is well to remember that the Scots played a different game, and the visitors to Edinburgh were never able to cross the home goal line. French Rugger men possess plenty of dash, but convey the idea that they do not train so seriously as their British rivals, consequently their form during the second half of a match usually shows a falling off. This was observable on Saturday, as after crossing over with a lead of 11 points to nil, the Scots finally won by 27 points to 0.

Newport continued alone the unbeaten path at Swansea, where the home side went under by a try to nil, and the winners, with the Harlequins, alone retain an unbeaten record among English and Welsh clubs.

THE TURF.

Sportsmen can new interest themselves in studying the weights for the Spring Handicaps, which were published yesterday. Dean Swift heads the Lincoln with an impost of 9st. 4lbs. and Sir Martin, 8st. 11lbs. comes next. Considering how well the latter ran towards the end of last season, the American colt looks to have a good chance. Another American in Perausill, with an impost of 7st. 10lbs. catches the eye. It is early to try and spot winners, but The Tower, 8st. Christmas Daisy, 8st. 7lbs. and Sunflower 11 with 7st. 10lbs. all look well in the Handicap.

It is interesting to note that Sir Martin is set to concede Minora 2lbs. in the Kempton [illegible]

to have made more improvement since the Derby than the actual winner. The handicap is headed by Llangwn and Dean Swift 9st. and if the five-year old colt could show form in keeping with his running during the end of the 1908 season, he would be dangerous.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Mr. A. Smith's Jerry M. and Cackler have been given 12st 7lbs for the big Aintree Steeplechase, while Lutteur III (last year's winner) receives 2lbs. The French horse is now 6 years of age, and remembering how well he won last time, another victory is not out of the question. Glancing down the list one notes Cauben, 11st 8lbs, Judas, 11st 5lbs, and Tom West, 10st 9lbs, all of which are worth remembering, though one must naturally wait for the acceptances.

CRICKET.

Home cricksters are feeling a bit cut up over the result of the second Test match between South Africa and England at Durban this week. Everyone is anxious to know why Blythe was omitted after his splendid bowling in the match against Natal. Comment is also heard regarding the absence of Captain Wynward who, of course, is a far better batsmen than Leveson-Gower. Still it is well to remember that the man on the spot ought to be the best judge and possibly a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming. The match again shows how strong South African cricket is on matting wickets. The century (118) by Jordan White in the second innings of South Africa was one of the features of the game, and while it was the main factor in the defeat of the visitors, his English friends were pleased to learn of his fine performance. The M. C. C. sadly lack a couple more first-class batsmen, as with Denton and Woolley unable to find their form, Hobbs, Rhodes, and Thompson have too much on their shoulders. Players like R. H. Spooner and S. H. Day would make a great difference and it is to be hoped they will be available when the Triangular Tests come along in 1912.

IN GENERAL.

Roller-skating is still booming and as "Jack Frost" is also in evidence in England, ice skating is also in favour.

Some interesting wrestling has been seen this week in the big Alhambra Tournament.

Cambridge University beat West London, and Oxford prevailed against London Centre in lacrosse matches during the week.

E. Barry has signed the articles for his race with Arnst of New Zealand for the World's Sculling Championship and he commences real training next Monday.

The South and West were opposed to each other in a trial hockey match at Exeter last Saturday, the former winning a fine game by 2 goals to 1.

J. H. Taylor and his brother Joshua narrowly avoided defeat in the second round of the Professional Foursomes at Stoke Poges this week, the champion and his brother only beating W. G. Oke and R. H. Bridges at the nineteenth hole. They did better afterwards however, and qualified to meet J. Bradbear and G. Charles in the final of 36 holes.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Proposed Discussion in Imperial Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Discussion of the grievances of Indians in South Africa has been fixed for the next meeting of the Legislative Council on the 25th instant. A resolution will be forwarded as to command the sympathies of the Indian and the European members.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

It is understood that Mr. Gokhale will move the Resolution regarding the Indians in Natal. The Resolution is to the effect that the Governor General may be empowered to restrict the recruitment of indentured labour for that Colony.

At next Friday's meeting of the Imperial Council, the Paper Currency Bill will be considered and passed, and the Select Committee's report on the Dourine Bill will be presented. There are also several questions on the Agenda.

THE NATIVE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The Press Association which was formed yesterday will consist of members of the Indian section of the Press of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and this has been necessitated by the recent press legislation and its object is to safeguard the interests of the Native Press. Mr. Motilall Ghose (*Patrika*) was elected president; Mr. Surendranath Banerjee (*Bengalee*) Vice-President and Messrs. Prithwis Chunder Roy (*Indian World*) and Krishna Kumar Mitra (*Sanjibani*), the recent deportees, Joint-Secretaries.

THE TENALI BOMB CASE.

Sentence of Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment this morning in the Tenali Bomb case appeal which had been referred to him owing to a difference of opinion between Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim. His Lordship agreed with the finding of the latter and set aside the conviction and sentence on the charge of murder and of the charge under section 3 of the Indian Explosives Act. As regards the propriety of the conviction under section 5 of the Explosives Act his Lordship did not take the view that the accused was an innocent tool in the hands of others and accordingly confirmed the conviction and sentenced the accused to ten years' transportation.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT TRAIN-WRECKING.

The Driver's Plucky Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

A determined attempt to wreck No. 4 down Chandpur mail was made in the early hours of yesterday morning on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The train had left Rajbari station at about 3 o'clock in the morning and was proceeding to Belgachia and when half way had been covered the driver noticed from a distance a man placing some broken iron chairs on the sleepers. The mail was immediately brought to a standstill, and the driver alighting, tried to capture the would be wrecker, who, however, ran away. The driver ran close at his heels.

LATER.

The man who attempted to wreck the Chandpur Mail was caught and taken to Mr. Pestonjee, Permanent Way Inspector at Belgachia. The iron chairs were eventually removed and the train proceeded on its journey. The accused is believed to belong to a gang of wreckers. The police are enquiring

ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

SIR NARAYEN CHANDAVARKAR ON EDUCATIONAL IDEALS.

The Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay. H. E. Sir George Clarke, Chancellor, presided. The body of the large Hall of the University was occupied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and the upper galleries were as usual filled by students and others. The whole presented a very animated appearance. These had taken their seats before 5-45 p.m., when the procession of the Chancellor and Fellows, having previously rebed themselves in the University Library, entered the Hall. The procession was headed by Mr. Pandit, Assistant Registrar, after whom came the junior Fellows, who were followed by the additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council, the members of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the members of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor, etc. These again were followed by the University Officers, the Board of Accountants, the Registrar, the Syndics in Civil Engineering, the Syndics in Medicine, the Syndics in Law, the Syndics in Art, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Director of Public Instruction, the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor. The procession advanced till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line. Each pair of Fellows separated to the right and the left, and through this double line the Chancellor advanced to his seat, whom they saluted as he passed them and remained in their places until the pair immediately senior to them had passed on. The next to take their seats were the Deans and Syndics who saluted the Chancellor before taking their seats. The Deans and Syndics were accommodated in the seats provided for them on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. The last to take their seats were the Fellows, who were seated to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of procession was as follows, the retiring procession observing the same order reversed :—

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr P N Wadia	Mr J D Bharda
Mr Tribhovandas M Nathoobhoy	Prof F B Tyabji
Mr M D Kanga	Mr Shaikh Abdul Kadir
Dr B H Nanavatty	Mr N G Welinkar
Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai	Prof N N Saher
Mr Kaliandas Keshavdas	Mr A M Kajiji
Khan Bahadur N K Kaliawala	Mr K Nutarajan
Rao Sahab P B Joshi	Khan Bahadur S S Kadri
Mr J E Davar	Prof S M Isfahani
Dr P J L deSouza	The Rev Father Fl Haan
Mr J M Antia	Mr S M Edwardes
Prof O V Muller	Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola
The Rev Dr B DeMonte	Prof G G Bhate
Dr R P Sethna	Mr L A Shah
Mr C M Curseljee	Principal R P Paranjpye
Mr S V Bhandarkar	Mr N M Samarth
Dr G B Prabhakar	Mr C M Curseljee
Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla	Mr M B Chaubal
Dr L P Gomes	Mr P Glynn Measant
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Sanjana	Dr B E Ghasvala
Mr M H Haleem	Mr H S Dikshit
Dr A P Cama	Dr K E Dadachanji
Mr H J Shabha	Mr D G Padhye
Dr Shantaram Vithal	Mr N V Ghokhale
Mr H N Apte	Prof S R Bhandarkar
Mr E M Press	Dr A G Viegas
Major S C Evans	Dr D A d'Monte
Mr K R Godbole	Mr R D Sethna
Mr Mirza Ali Akbar Khan	The Rev Dr R Scott
Dr Stanley Reed	Shams-ul-Ulama J J Modi
Mr F L Deposit	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna
	Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr Jamshedji A Dalal	Mr K Subramani Aiyar
Mr Choonilal D Saraiya	

REGISTRAR.

Professor F M Dastur

SYNDICS.

Mr Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan	Mr N A F Moos
Principal A L Covernton	Mr D A Khare
Dr N F Sarveyor	Dr Temulji Nariman
	The Rev F Dreckmann

DEANS.

Khan Bahadur M C Marzban	Dr. Bhandarkar
Lt Col H P Dimmock	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta
The Rev Dr Mackichan	

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed on behalf of candidates for a degree the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their admission to the degree by Chancellor.

The Registrar, Professor Fardunji M. Dastur, then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. Next came the presentation of the Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal, the James Berkley Gold Medal, the Chancellor's Medal, the Cobden Club Medal, the Queen-Empress Silver Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji H. Cama Gold Medal, and the J.C. Lisboa Gold Medal, etc.

THE REPORT.

The Registrar then submitted the report of the proceedings of the University during the year, extracts from which will be found elsewhere in to-day's issue.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chancellor addressing the assembly said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Bombay, I regret that the great pressure upon my time prevents me from delivering such an address as this important occasion demands of the Chancellor; but again the learned Vice-Chancellor has very kindly undertaken to address you and we shall regard anything that falls from him with respect and admiration.

I cannot, however, let this occasion pass without saying a few words to the students just admitted to degrees, most of whom end their academic careers to-day and will now enter upon the much more serious business of life with its many trials, many temptations and many opportunities alike of good and of evil. I knew well that advice is sometimes resented by young men. It may be regarded as unasked for. Its motives and its authority may be questioned. I therefore ask you, the latest graduates of this University, to believe that I speak to you only as your friend and earnest well-wisher, and that I have behind me long years of strenuous effort along many lines of activity—years which, while they have left deep scars, have also provided wide experience of men and of affairs. You will perhaps pardon me, therefore, if I speak frankly, but with a single eye to your good.

Your lives as active citizens begin at a time when the state of India is, I will not say critical, but such as to give anxiety to all thoughtful and patriotic men. Judged by every test that can be applied, India has been steadily progressing. Only famine and pestilence, which we cannot avert but which we are able and prepared to mitigate, or unrest in the sense of the perversion of thoughts leading straight towards crime and anarchy can check our smooth onward progress. Already the first signs of such a check can be discerned. You, all of you, can play a part in helping the advancement of your country which I am sure you love, in promoting, among the many loyal elements of your people, that peace and good will which alone can bring about nationhood in the distant future, and in upholding the sacred cause of truth enjoined upon us by all the sacred writings of the world [illegible] not be smirched without moral decay and political disaster.

I know that it may seem to you that the powers of the individual are so limited as not to count in great affairs. This is not so. Public opinion, right or wrong, is the product of an aggregate of minds, and there is not one of us who has not the means of influencing some others for good or for evil. When the individual ceases to think for himself, neglect to seek for facts, and allows his mind to be dominated helplessly by some glib tongue or skilful scribe, he abnegates the dignity and the responsibilities of his manhood and may be led sheep-like whither he know not. Believe me when I say that the individual man who thinks for himself is a real power in every station of life, and that sound thinking is impossible without an earnest desire to ascertain facts and to analyse statements. I cannot do better than quote to you some significant words used by Dr. Bhandarkar, one of the wisest of living Hindus, in a lecture delivered in 1888 :—

"A critical enquirer is one who does not accept an account of an occurrence just as it is presented to him, whether orally or in writing. He subjects it to certain tests calculated to prove its truth or otherwise."

ADVICE TO MATURE OPINIONS.

The sound and healthy progress of thought on all subjects under the sun depends upon the exercise of the spirit of critical enquiry. Where that spirit exists, there will be advance alike in intellectual, the scientific and the political fields of human activity. "The end of man," wrote Aristotle, "is an action, not a thought; but the sober actions of men—and no other actions can conduce to the general good of mankind—are determined by their thoughts."

I do not know whether any of you have already formed opinions upon any questions of the day; but, should it be so, I hope you will be ready and willing to subject such opinions to the light of more mature knowledge and greater experience. It is at least certain that to most of you the very elements of information necessary as a basis of opinions are wholly unknown. Few, if any of you, have yet formed rational ideas of India outside a small area. At your age, it is not possible for you to have gained an insight into the way in which India is governed, and the working of political institutions can be learned only by study, observation, and experience. Yet it is evidently essential to know exactly what is before deciding what ought to be. Of the giant forces whose equilibrium keeps the world at rest, and which include India within their scope, you have never been told. Of those other great forces lying dormant on the boundaries of India, you have no knowledge. Even of the latent forces within the continent of India itself, you have not the least conception, and only by bringing trained minds to bear upon facts can any conception of them be obtained. Yet knowledge of this kind and far more is the necessary equipment of all who attempt to guide others into the acceptance of revolutionary changes which would set back the civilization of India by a century. I ask you to believe me that the questions to which your attention may have been or may be drawn are exceedingly complex and fraught with dangerous issues, and that true patriots, as you will wish to be, must think deeply before allowing their imaginations to be swayed by the glamour of ideas which ignore the great truths of the situation, and which if they could be realized would inevitably involve the ruin of India.

I commend to you some striking words of Epictetus: "If you seek truth, you will not seek to conquer by all means, and when you have found truth you will have a security against being conquered."

In plainer phrase, these words state that the seeker after truth will scorn to secure advantage by methods which may stoop to falsehood, and that the position of him who finds truth is morally and intellectually impregnable. That is certain, and in proportion as you honestly seek after truth will be your power for good in guiding and quickening the thought of your generation. Upon you, as members of the small educated minority in India, special responsibilities fall. Show yourselves worthy of these responsibilities. India needs workers in many fields of beneficent activity. For each of you be sure that there is scope for usefulness to your fellow-men. For each of you there are duties, the faithful performance of which will bring you that best form of satisfaction—a good conscience and every duty faithfully performed adds something to the general good. As an infallible guide, I cannot do better than quote to you some words of Marcus Aurelius which sum up all that I would impress upon you if I had the power :—

"The salvation of life is to contemplate every object in its entirety, and see what it is in essence, what is the formal element in it, and what the material; and to do the right, and speak the truth, in all sincerity of heart. What then is left, save to enjoy life, adding one good deed to another so that not the briefest interval is left bare of good."

And now I have lectured you sufficiently, and I trust that you will feel that I have done so only in the hope of helping you on in the careers that lie before you, and of warning you against possible dangers to you as individuals and to your great country. That happiness and success may attend all who have received degrees at my hands to-day is my heartfelt wish, and may each and all of you do something, however small, towards the advancement and the enlightenment of India. (Loud applause).

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, then addressed the Convocation. The interesting address was listened to with attention by those present. He said :—

Your Excellency, Members of the Senate, and sister and brother Graduates,—Till last December I was hoping that on this occasion we would be so fortunate as to congratulate ourselves that our ranks would not be thinned by the loss of any Ordinary Fellow. Though it is only one member of the Senate whom we have lost by death, the loss is, from all points of view, very heavy indeed. The late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson was just the kind of man, of whom any University might be proud, which had him as its member. Since his widely regretted death, sad tributes have been paid in fitting terms in different quarters to the memory of his saintly character and scholarly attainments. He was one of those blessed with the habit of intensity in the pursuit of life which enables a man to try to become all that he might be rather than haste to do great things and fail. No more appropriate epitaph could be written on his grave than that he was, what the great "Rishi Apastambha," whom he admired, says every student and householder should be—"mridu, shantaha, dantaha, and *dridhachittah*"—meek, calm, self-controlled, and firm. Among the honorary Fellows the list of the dead is rather long. In the saintly Khurshedjee Rustomjee Kama we have lost a man of exemplary pursuits and high ideals of life. Unscrupulous, seeking knowledge for its own sake, unselfish, he was a man not of many opinions, but of convictions, and his convictions were generally sound: he has impressed his individuality to some extent on his race; and not only Parsis, but all other communities would be all the better for copying the example of his blameless life, the music of which was such as to pierce to the soul of nearly everyone who had frequent converse with him. In Dr. L. P. De Rosario we have lost a most valued member of the Portuguese community in Bombay. He was a well-known medical practitioner of this city and the first I saw of him was when he attended some age the sick students in St. Mary's College. He gave his medical services to that Institution out of pure love for his faith. Mr. Ibrahim Ahmadi was a distinguished Mahomedan alumnus in the first batch of our University; he was a man of cultured tastes and manners. He has died comparatively [illegible]

an engineer, and also as a member of the Parsi community to which he belonged and whose social status he sought quietly to elevate. Another Graduate and honorary Fellow of high promise has been cut off in the prime of life, and that at a time when he had acquired a position of honour and trust at the Bar of the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Pestonjee Jamsedjee Padshah had a brilliant college career; he was an able lawyer, who endeared himself to all who knew him by his straightforwardness and rectitude of conduct, both private and professional. Mr. Rustomji Merwanjee Patel was another well-known Graduate of our University, who had, in the earlier years of his life, an eminent career at the Bar of the Bombay Small Causes Court. He afterwards presided as one of its Judges. The Rev. J. Mayer was a well-known figure among us some years ago by reason especially of his connection with St. Xavier's College. He was for several years its Principal and Rector; he impressed his personality on that Institution and its pupils, both by his orderly management and his learned lectures on Political Economy. Mr. Jayasatya Sodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar was one of the few Canarese Fellows of this University in the old days. His death reminds me how poorly the Canarese districts of this Presidency are represented at the present moment in our Senate. There are only two Canarese gentleman among the Ordinary Fellows—my friend Dr. Row and myself; but neither of us can lay claim to Canarese scholarship. The last Canarese scholar we had on the Senate was my uncle, the late Mr. Shamarav Vithal. He was also for some years a member of the Syndicate. His place in the Senate, so far as Canarese scholarship goes, remains unfilled. Distance from Bombay has, I believe, obscured the claims of Canarese districts to a fair representation on the Senate; the blame is mine, because, had I brought the matter to Your Excellency's notice, with your well-known desire to grant all reasonable prayers you would have remedied the defect.

MAIN EVENTS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

Turning to the principal events of the academic year now ended, I might, at the outset, summarize them by saying that the year has been marked by discussions of a highly controversial nature, which have served to bring University questions prominently before the public eye. We have agreed to abolish the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and confine ourselves to the degree of M. B. B. S. Our Arts and Science courses and examinations are now undergoing their trial in the Senate. Whatever the final result, I am glad to find that all the members of the Senate have been taking keen interest in the questions raised, and have been following the debates with an eager desire to put higher education in Arts and Science on an improved basis to the best of their powers. We have effected changes in our law examinations; and, speaking as a lawyer, I ought to say they effect a reform in the right direction. While on this subject, I may add that I have been informed by the Examiners in Hindu Law at the LL.B. examinations of the last two or three years that the candidates have been exhibiting a better knowledge of the principles of the subject than used to be the case previously. I am glad to note this, not only because of my special interest in the subject, but also because the study, and I will say the practice, of Hindu law have not been what they ought to be. That law has been treated more as a congeries of texts with many discordant voices, dignified with the name of law, and it is supposed that all the lawyer has to do is to pick and choose from among them and apply whatever text suits his purpose. Even students of Hindu Law, knowing Sanskrit, have been accustomed, generally speaking, to depend upon translations and English text-books. So far as the University is concerned, and I will also say, so far as the High Court is concerned, we are determined to discourage this neglect of Hindu Law as a science. Its proper study is important, not only from the lawyer's, but also the social and religious, point of view, because it helps us to understand aright the traditions, customs and tendencies of Hindu society. And that brings me to the important change which the Senate has effected by resolving to adopt Pali as a second language in the higher examinations in Arts. The change is due to Dr. Bhandarkar. As he observed as the meeting of the Senate, when the change was adopted, a knowledge of Pali is necessary not only for antiquarian research, but also for a close understanding of our religious and social problems past and present. We have modified the curriculum in the Agricultural examinations. The Faculty of Engineering failed to exercise the franchise given to it by Your Excellency for the election of a Fellow last year. A question which has been for some years puzzling the Syndicate is the waste, from a practical point of view, of the large number of prizes that figure in our calendar. In his Convocation address, delivered in 1868 as the Chancellor of this University in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor, the late Sir Henry Summer Maine pointed, with a feeling of envy, to the large number of endowments at our University. What was then a blessing has now become a burden. Several of these endowments are prizes or scholarships for essays on subjects chosen by the Syndicate. Very few compete for them; and those who do, think carelessly and write ungrammatical English and the prizes and scholarships have been very often unawarded. We cannot change the direction of these endowments; they are trusts, and the law of charitable trusts is inexorable—it is the dead man's wish which dictates the law. It is only the Legislature which can change the law, but we have not yet come to that stage, where the Legislature is likely to help us. As usual, we have had complaints about some of our examination papers and some of the examiners, and the so-called anomalous results taken some trouble to look into the question myself, and have come to the conclusion that such complaints generally come from those who wish to make examinations easy and popularize them. That is a very attractive idea, as attractive as that of the witty Frenchman, who wished to make science popular, metaphysics intelligible, and vice respectable. Suggestions are new and then made that only Professors of Colleges ought to be appointed examiners. This is an old question, and nearly every University in Europe, I notice, is troubled with it. We cannot have a hard and fast rule in the selection of examiners. I ought to point out that most of the examiners are selected by the Syndicate from among the Professors of Colleges. Speaking of the results of our examinations, I ought to congratulate the University on the number of ladies who figure among the successful candidates. Seventy-nine have passed the Matriculation, 7 the Previous, 10 the Intermediate, 3 the B. A., 3 the M. A., one the First LL.B., 2 the L. M. & S. and one the M. B. I have been comparing the figures as regards lady candidates for the years since 1906. They appear more or less stationary, so far as the successful lady candidates go; but the point to notice with satisfaction is that so many as 17 Hindu girls passed at the last Matriculation—a larger number than in any previous year. As usual, my Parsi sisters take the lead in point of number and prominence at these examinations. I would take this opportunity of publicly congratulating my friend Miss Seeroen Framjee Patuck on her success in the second class in Logic and Moral Philosophy at the M. A. examination. It is a difficult subject, and Miss Patuck deserves praise for her pluck—all the more so, because I know what a beneficent influence she has been exercising quietly in that useful body—the Students' Brotherhood. The Indian Christian community, as usual, figured well in the list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation. The only disappointing feature of this list of successful candidates at our examinations for the year now closed is that we find the name of no Mahomedan lady in it. But I have every hope that my Mahomedan sisters will take ere long the place that is theirs, side by side with Hindu, Parsi and Christian girls at our examination.

A POLICY OF CHOICE.

The new year has begun with our debates concerning our Arts and Science courses. I do not wonder that our University is passing through a time of unrest, seeing that just at this moment academic life, whether in England or America, is full of the controversial air regarding the aims and objects of education. The question as to the comparative merits of a literary and a scientific education, which is being debated among us, is being discussed elsewhere with greater keenness than ever. It is an ancient question—as ancient as the times of Socrates, when Callicles remonstrated with that sage for wasting time on such a useless study as philosophy. Mr. Benson tells us in his monograph on Walter Pater that the present tendency in English Universities is not favourable to the study of "belles lettres" or artistic philosophies, and that "the only work which is emphatically recognised, and approved is the only work which makes definite and unquestionable additions to the progress of exact sciences." Literary men charge scientific minds with narrowness, because they are absorbed in details and apt to forget the reality of life. Scientific men turn round and complain that a literary education breeds visionaries, dealing with airy nothings and dreaming. Literary men rejoin that what the scientific calls dreams are spiritual visions, inspirations, mental pictures, which are born of the insight due to literary talent; and as one of numerous instances in support of that cites the case of the Duke of Wellington who was no scientist but whose despatches have a literary art. He said to a lady that in a military difficulty he would see suddenly in his mind's eye the whole situation, perplexing as it was, as in a panorama clearly spread out before him. That, we are told, is the literary vision. It is said that before the scientist discovers the post "seen," as, for instance, when Browning as boy, a flash, of literary instinct, without any scientific education, penned his line "as flash refines to nerve beneath the spirit's play," thereby giving the world, for the first time in the history of scientific thought the theory of nerve formation along the line of least resistance, before Spencer discovered it. Another question which is exciting interest and has given rise to considerable discussion in the academic world, both in England and the United States of America, relates to the subject which a boy ought to be taught at College. The present tendency so far as I can judge, appears to be not to force him to study subjects for which he has no liking, but to let him choose only those for which he feels enthusiasm. This tendency was strongly reflected in the address of Sir John Tweedy delivered at the University College Hospital in London in October last. But that opinion has not passed unchallenged, and there are eminent educationists who have pointed out the drawback and mischievous results, as they call them, of a system which makes each boy his own master in the matter of selecting subjects for broadening his mind. Life, they say, is a drudgery; and efficiency in doing life's work depends upon the capacity to the drudge's work even when the mind will not move. Leave it to a boy to choose what he shall study, and he will select what is most easy and not learn to conquer and control himself and to acquire the power of solving perplexing problems or doing what he finds tedious work. To this the answer given is that forcing a boy to get up for an examination subjects for which he has no aptitude, means only waste of intellect and power, and that it only serves to cram his head with ill-digested knowledge; but does not enable him to be a clear thinker. Give him, it is said, his choice, wisely directed under the guidance of his teacher, and when he has chosen his subjects suited to his tastes teach those subjects so as to produce in him the spirit of research. In this spirit which is now pervading the academic atmosphere in England. As an eminent Professor of an English University recently remarked, most British Universities have now established degrees for research, the old idea that research was the work of "dry-as-dust professors only" has disappeared, and it has begun more and more to be recognised as a sound principle of University education in all branches of learning, whether history, science or philosophy, that "to be successful, teaching and research must go side by side. Each drawing vitality from the other." Coming nearer home, we hear of proposals for sectarian Universities. Mrs. Annie Besant who is rendering yeoman's service to the cause of normal sturdiness among our young men, has a scheme for a Hindu University; and I notice that she has secured for it the support and sympathy of several Hindus of light and leading. Our Mahomedan brethren, under the guidance of His Highness the Aga Khan, have a similar idea of a Mahomedan University; and our Parsi friends have, I believe, some thoughts in the same direction for a Zoroastrian University. Some doubt whether sectarian Universities will do any good and promote the cause of sound education. But there is room for all kinds of good work, and the more variety we have of it the better, provided the main object is kept in view, viz., that a University is intended to fit a young man for the conduct of life by broadening his mind and widening his sympathies.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM NO FAILURE.

It is not surprising that the present state of things in India, the fiendish acts of some young men, and the teachings and conduct of some grown up men have more than ever prominently brought the problem of education in general and University education in particular to the front and disposed some to ask the question in all seriousness whether our educational system, both lower and higher, has been on the right lines. It is held in some quarters that the authority of Macaulay, on whose deliberately formed opinion and advice the present system of higher education was adopted and established, stands discredited. I may at once say that I cannot accept the view that that system has been a failure. The educated men who have been brought up under it may not be taken as a whole, all that men of culture, who have the hall-mark of University degrees ought to be; but in many important respects they are an improvement on their ancestors of the periods which preceded the introduction of higher education among us. Competent authorities have pronounced that the public service has improved in tone and efficiency since graduates came to be employed in our judicial and revenue services. There has been an intellectual and moral awakening which, but for British rule and its Colleges and Universities, would have been almost an impossibility, having regard to the "effete" condition of Indian society just before the British power was established among us. On these points it is not my intension here to dilate. But while so much must be admitted to the credit side of the system, we must not be blind to the fact that there are forces working among us which have already cast a shadow on the good name of our young men, and which threaten, if not extinguished with all the moral strength we can command, to peril the future of the country. Some say the present state of things is due to the fact that our education, both lower and higher, has been purely secular; that it has rooted out the old faiths, which served as check to extravagant conduct and wild ideas. Accordingly recommendations are made to introduce religious education into our schools and appeals are made to priests and pundits to assert themselves and their authority by interpreting the voice of the "Shastras" correctly to our young men and save them from the path of utter demoralisation and destruction which must overtake them, if they are allowed to be guided by sinister teachings under the guise of love of country and "mother land." I should be the last to underrate the necessity and importance of religious education, holding as I do that the life of man and the life of society and State should be regulated by the laws and the enthusiasm of humanity, the keystone of precept and practice. The question of religious education is not simple; even in England it has given rise to difficulties. At the same time it is essential for a youth to be brought up in some faith. But if any one believes that religious education in schools and colleges will mend the present state of things, all I can say is I doubt that. It all depends on how religion is taught and by whom it is taught. In some schools they teach the "Bhagawad Gita." Now, the "Gita" is a gospel of high sacred teaching, but it is also philosophical and metaphysical. It is absurd to put it in the hands of the young, when even grown up people stumble as they read the verses dealing with the question of knowledge, of faith and works, of meditation, of devotion, of life eternal and of human destiny. And the "Gita" has been perverted by designing persons to their political ends! Complex as is the problem before us, there is one aspect of it which has been, I am afraid, more or less ignored, and it is to that that I propose to invite consideration, even at the risk of being charged with taking advantage of this occasion to propound certain old convictions of mine.

HOME AND COMMUNITY AS SCHOOLS.

We hear nowadays a great deal said about the ancient ideals and traditions of the country with reference to its educational problems; and in the midst of these discussions the general tendency of criticism is to hold schoolmasters and professors and the system of education responsible for the slackness of discipline, want of self-control, and decay of the reverential spirit amongst the young men of the present time. But it is forgotten that the school and the college are not the only world in which the young men move, learn, imbibe ideas and influences; that the home and the community are schools in their own way—educational factors in the growth of young men; and that if these young men have fallen on evil times and become objects of distrust, it is because of the influences more of the home and of the community than of the school or college.

In one of those melodious passages which sink into the heart when they are read, because of their beauty of thought and simplicity of language, "Bandhayana," one of the ancient sages of Hinduism, tells us in his "Sutras" that it is the duty of individuals composing a society to regulate their lives, taking for their model the conduct of a learned or cultured man. Such a man was known to our "Rishis" by the expressive term "shista." The marks by which he is to be distinguished to enable each man to copy his example and live his life are given in these words by "Bandhayana":—"Indeed the learned or cultured man is he who is free from envy or jealousy and self-conceit; who cares not for luxuries; but lives a simple life; who is self-controlled, and not tainted by insincerity, pride or anger. This seems a common place; but mark the influence it had in moulding the Hindu thought and life in ancient times. Conduct such as is recommended by "Bandhayana," as distinguishing a cultured man, was termed "Achara"; and rules were laid down for enabling every man from his youth upwards to realise the ideal of that conduct. To our modern sense these rules appear tiresome, mechanical, and even, in some respects, absurd. They were all based on or connected with rituals; and demanded of every Hindu, when he ought to rise from sleep, what he ought to do, what he ought to eat, what he ought to worship, and how he ought to worship. Every moment of his life and daily duty was regulated and had its rule for due observance, so that we might justly say in the words of Keshub Chunder Sen that the Hindu was taught from his childhood to sit, walk, sleep, move and do everything religiously. Undoubtedly, it was a mechanical life, the form of religion predominated over its substance and spirit; but was not the life of the forefathers of the present day Briton, a life of ceremonial at one time? In his "Gentlemen," Louis Stevenson tells us:—"The life of our fathers was highly ceremonial—life was a rehearsed piece. It was symbolic etiquette, that was the 'gentleman'." It had distinct traces of the principle underlying the ceremonial life came in process of time to make the Hindus so be observed by the form; and the rite of the life became more important than its soul. But it had one excellent effect for which we must always stand indebted to our Rishis. This ceremonial life, by steadying every individual's daily movements whether in the home or in the world outside taught him whatever he was to control himself. It taught him to rule himself by means of "dharma and dharma," which has come in its secondary sense and is now understood by people to mean either religion or duty, or charity, originally carried the idea, as Vijnaneswara in his Mitakshara tells us on the authority of a sacred ten of the "Rishi" Gautama, of "danda," that is, punishment, having for its aim and object the taming of the brute in man, restraining his evil passions and senses. This restraint was to proceed from what the "Rishis" armed "achara" literally, conduct; but according to them, restrained, therefore righteous conduct, regulated by a well ordered and discreet life. Every Hindu was bound down to "achara"; to learn to control himself by observing daily the rules prescribed for him so to when he must rise in the morning from his sleep, what he must do, how he must pray and worship, what and how he must eat. Every rule was prescribed with a view to make every moment of his life one of worship—living, as it were, in communion with the supreme spirit, the "parabramha." Having regulated his daily conduct in this way, the "rishis" gave him another rule, which has largely influenced the law and the life of the Hindus in his individual and social relations. There is an idea abroad that it is the pious duty of a Hindu, ordained by his religion, that he must either beget or adopt a son and that if he does neither of these, he has no chance of a home in heaven.

HINDU HOME TRADITIONS.

The idea does not correctly and fully represent the Hindu theory. It is true that, according to it, a Hindu is ordained either to beget or adopt a son; but the mere begetting or adopting does not open the door of heaven for him when he dies. Begetting or adopting is but part of the duty—and a poor part indeed. Our "Rishis" ordained that, if a Hindu is to secure a place in heaven, he must not only beget or adopt a son, but he ought to become that son's teacher. Hence they said the principal teacher or "acharya" of a boy is his own father. As Medatithi one of the greatest commentators of Manu, puts it:—"A Hindu can attain to heaven only by making his son "anushishta," well brought up. That is the Hindu's "adhikara," a word which again is often misunderstood. We take it to mean authority, but the "Rishis" employed it in the sense of an imperative obligation, a sacred duty. Every Hindu then had to live subject to "achara," controlled conduct; and he had to inculcate on his son by that conduct and by becoming his son's "acharya." Self-controlled himself, regulating his daily actions in the home and society by set rules, he was bound to exercise supreme control over his son till the latter arrived at the age of 16; after that, says Medatithi, the father should become his son's friend, having the power "to catch the son by the hair" if he went wrong.

It is not say that this rule of life imposed by his religion upon a Hindu father had the effect of making a model man of him; but, whatever its defects, and I admit they were many, it taught self-control; and that was a great lesson to learn for his children. For a child or young man, who has tasted of parental love and care, to see his father, he whom he is taught to worship as his god on earth, standing with his head bowed down with deep submission before his gods, before the sun, the moon, and the skies, and invoking the aid of a Being superior to himself—such a sight was an education in itself.

It inspired reverence in the young, and life became not a toy to be trifled with, but a sacred trust, because it filled the young with reverence. It recalls to our minds what Carlyle describes as the invaluable service his mother did for him, not by her words; nor indeed by her acts, but by "her daily reverent look and bearing." In passage of deep pathos and sanity he says:—"How destructively the good grows and propagates itself, even among the weedy entanglements of evil! The highest wasm I knew on earth I here saw bound down with awe unspeakable before a higher in heaven. Such things, especially in infancy, reach inwards to the very core of your being." How true that is those verily can testify who had wise parents and grandparents that bowed before God and walked reverently before man!

SCHOOL DOES NOT RELEASE RESPONSIBILITY.

I am not one of those who think the old times and traditions must or can be revived; nor am I an unqualified admirer or worshipper of all old ideals. Human experience, as embodied in the history of all civilised races, is against artificial revivals, of which it has been truly said that they are as little like the originals as the corpse is like living man. But the spirit of the ancient system, its underlying principle of self-control, obedience, and reverence must be kept up or else as a community we are bound in process of time to cease to be. And it can be kept up only by a spirit of sincerity and consistency of life in our domestic and social relations. We have been finding fault with our system of education in schools and colleges; but we forget that our boys spend but a few hours of the day there under their teachers; what do their parents or guardians do for them to exercise and discipline them in habits of self-control, methodical work, and reverence? What has been our own example in that respect? The parent thinks that when he has sent his boy to school or college and paid the fees and got him married and seen him pass examinations somehow, his duty, the parent, has done his duty. Do we trouble ourselves with the question, as a wise parent ought to do, what the boy does, what company he keeps, what his tastes are, how he spends his time outside his school or college, what opinions he is forming, what prejudices he is contracting? We go our own way; the boy goes his own, and no wonder he becomes a victim of every passing gust of prejudice opinion, and criticism. Nor is that all. The pupils of Pythagoras, it is said, were compelled to be silent during the first four years under instruction, that is "they were neither to have nor to express any original ideas and thoughts." Improving upon this principle, the great German philosopher, Hegel, himself a great teacher of young men and educationist of his time, held that in the training of young men, whether at school or college, thought, like the will, must begin with obedience; and that it was good for a boy's growth to demand absolute obedience from him for obedience sake. This was also the old Hindu ideal of education. But what do we do now with our boys in our homes? We live in an age of criticism; and we have all of us become critics. We find fault with one another and are anxious to reform others than ourselves. And in the presence of our children, we do not hesitate to air our disparaging opinions about men, great and small. Our boys take their cue from us and become critics themselves, who think they are as competent as their fathers or even more to sit in judgment upon everybody. They are among the foremost at public meetings and are allowed to take part in discussions. Some years ago there used to be every year in Bombay and Poona a series of lectures; and coy critics predominated at them and said all sorts of things. Disgusted at this, the late Mr. Justice Telang arranged that there should be no discussion at all as any lecture. But what a storm was raised because of that? And we have allowed young men to take part in so-called religious movements, where political songs written in bad taste and objectionable language, to say nothing worse of them, have been sung. We allow our boys to read newspapers when they are at school. What English parent will allow his boy to do that? And the newspapers have become our gods! For most of us they provide the literature we want for thought; and our boys imitate us. Go to any library, where grown-up men and boys read. Some years years ago I went into this matter and wished to try an experiment. There are two English Magazines which I have made my constant companions and have frequently recommended young men with whom I have come in contact to read. They are "Great Taoughts" and the "Young Man." These makes even an old man feel great and young. I tried to introduce them in some places but very few seem to care for such reading. Forty years ago, one found young men reading with pleasure such books as Berquin's "Children's Friend," Miss Edgeworth's Tales, Thomas Day's "Sanford and Merton," Mrs Barbauld and Dr. Aikin's "Evenings at Home," Todd's Student's Manual, and Smiles "Self-Help and Duty." But these have gone out of fashion during these 25 years; and few parents care to put the right sort of books in their young men's way. And our own reading is of the kind sufficient to mislead our young men. A year and-a-half ago Dr. Selby, then Director of Public Instruction, asked me whether there was any vernacular periodical of pure literary taste, dealing with questions of education and general interest, which could be put on the library table of every school in the Presidency. From enquiries I made I found there was none worth the name. And even if he had one, what boy would read it unless he found the impulse to go and do likewise from his "home?" One special principle to be borne in mind in the training of the young is that they do not require to be led so much as not to be misled. This is one of the aphorisms of James Martineau, whose work on Ethics is a text book in philosophy in our University. And much of what we say and do has "misled" our youth; and if things are not worse than they are, it is because youth takes longer time to corrupt than adult age.

I could give scores of instances which have come within my observation during these twenty years to illustrate this mental and moral chaos in our social circles. Some years ago, Dr. Selby, when he was Principal of the Deccan College, remarked to me that he was pained to see now the spirit of irreverent and irresponsible criticism of elders was being fostered among our young men. I told him that the young men were not to blame. They caught their air from grown-up people; and unless these latter improved their ways, there was no chance of improvement among our youth. Call this not exaggeration; say not these are all small things. Big issues arise out of added small causes. The Hindu elder, with all his advance has no well directed, clearly defined convictions as to his duties, religious and social. He excuses himself on the ground that he is passing through a transition stage; we drift and are aimless in the home and society. The result is our young men have become our masters and dictators. The Headmaster of a public school in England, some years ago, wisely remarked that "the boy is always more or less a statesman, balancing school and parental interference to a nicety, and invariably creating a policy to meet the situation." The boy has created a situation for us.

THE APATHY OF THE INDIAN.

Writing of the first generation of educated Indians, the late Sir Erskine Perry, who was in 1850 President of the Board of Education, then said that the fruits of higher education in this Presidency had surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those who had introduced that system, because the educated Indians of his time had both in their public and private lives proved men of sterling merit. That was a time when educated Indians devoted themselves to the work of reforming the social environments of the communities to which they belonged. But it was soon found that social reform was not an easy task and was attended with considerable risks, because it entailed excommunication from society and unpopularity. The majority of educated Indians naturally became apathetic, and felt that the best thing to do was to let religious, social questions alone. Politics remained; and there there was no question of inconvenience or risk. This state of things, in process of time, resulted in a general feeling among educated Indians that any criticism or discussion of our social shortcomings was unwise and impolitic, because it only gave a handle to those who maintained that no political rights could be extended to us unless we proved our fitness in other directions. Even the late great and good man, the late Mr. Justice Telang and his friend Mr. Justice Ranade, at one time seemed to share the feeling, but ultimately they perceived this defect of our mental vision. Under the influence of this general feeling, our whole atmosphere has been dominated by considerations of expediency, so that questions of intellectual, moral, and religious reform, from which politics, to be healthy and sound, must draw its inspiration, have gone into the background.

The situation will not improve unless we improve ourselves—unless we take the moral education of our own youth under our own control; so long as we do not supervise their conduct ourselves, and set them by our own well-ordered and discreet lives, an example of sobriety and sincerity, and discipline in all departments of life—intellectual, moral, social, and political. My anxiety is not for the Government—it is strong enough to meet any situation in which we may be placed in serious enough. I am anxious about ourselves—have we the strength and the moral courage to stem the tide of wild and wicked teaching by organising our religious, social, and moral forces on lines of sanity instead of letting things drift and leaving the field to men who care for nothing but the destruction of order, peace and harmony?

There are those who think that what is happening in our country at this present moment has happened in other countries, and we are merely passing through a necessary or natural stage of our evolution as a nation. Now, I do not deny the value of historical parallels, provided we do not misunderstand them or do not understand them imperfectly, or do not distort them to make them square with our own prejudices and preconceived views. It is true, for instance, that the political air of England was towards the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century charged with a revolutionary spirit. At the end of the 18th century they were reflected in poems like Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," showing how the depths of life were stirred. In the earlier years of the 19th century they found vehement utterance in the poems of Byron and Shelly—the former expressing with a passionate genius much of the tumult of thoughts of the time, defying all old forms and existing institutions. But it was not the teachings and spirit of Byron and Shelly which saved England or led to her greatness. It was the teaching of religious reformers like Wesley and Whitfield and of poets like Wordsworth, the influence of qualities of love and gentleness, of patience and faith which they and such us they kept alive and nourished that saved England from the moral chaos which threatened her in the 18th century, thereby illustrating the lesson of history that all social and political reform proceeds from a genuine religious awakening. And the influence of these great teachers permeates English life still in all its vast aspects. They did not degrade religion to the level of politics or social reform and make it subservient to the latter. Theirs was not the religion of hatred—it was the teaching of love of the brotherhood of man, of the enthusiasm of humanity. Not until we go and do likewise is there any chance of real political and social progress. At present our religious awakening means the war of sects, the doctrines of hatred and the distorting for political purposes of the teachings of the "Upanishads" and the "Bhagawad Gita."

I shall perhaps be told that all this looks fine on paper and in speech, but that for all practical purposes it is useless, because how is religious, moral and social awakening of the right kind which is to be the harbinger of real progress to come except by such efforts as are being made? Now, what are these efforts? Those of us who know what is all behind ought not to be misled by the want of vitality within and the spirit of either light-heartedness or apathy that is abroad. Genuine workers in movements calculated to elevate the minds and morals of the people, the masses; how few they are! I remember the day very sadly when in almost a fit of despair the late Mr. Justice Telang said with a sigh: "It is but a handful of men and on them falls the burden of all good movements!"

YOUNG INDIA UNDER TRIAL.

I implore you, brother graduates, now that you are about to enter the world of active life, to ponder over all this and think of the serious responsibility which rests on us by reason of the education imparted to us the degrees we have received and, our connection with this "Alma Mater" of ours. There is an impression abroad that we have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, because we have shown no signs of scholarship. This opinion has been expressed recently by our esteemed Chancellor Sir George Clarke, who himself a scholar, has earned, by his sense of justice and desire for our good, our respect and gratitude. The remark is true. But, as some one has said, at least three generations of students who have read, amused and searched with many a sigh in the midst of "abundant libraries" must pass before a new University can produce scholars. Our three generations have yet to pass. Scholars, poets, statesmen, scientists will come and in abundance in their own time, if we men of average talents in the meantime, prepare the way for them by living on a high plane of thought, instead of creeping low. As graduates the duty is imposed on us of contributing by our own lives to the intellectual and moral life of our country. We must ever bear in mind that a University is not worth the high name it bears, if those bred within its walls do not bring credit to it by means of cultured thought and a high-toned life. The great school of Athens was a school of thinkers, whose ideas spread abroad even as far as Palestine. It was the University life which raised the life of the people when civilization dawned upon barbarian Europe. Both Mahomedans and Christians were uplifted by the high moral teachings of the academies of Cordova. We are yet young—very young indeed as a University, but youth has this privilege, that it has its spurs to win. Now the time for us to prove that though we may not be scholars, we are children of light and not darkness. The name of Young India in general, and of the Young Hindu in particular, is being dragged into the mire. We are all as it were on our trial before the bar of the civilised world and before God. Let us by sobriety of conduct and by avoiding all extravagance of thought, prove ourselves worthy of the education we have received. Think you what it is to be a Graduate of a University. That word University signifies something higher and deeper than a body which examines or teaches many things, and places on us the hall-mark of versatility by means of its degrees. The Arts and Sciences it teaches have been rightly described as a pledge of the idea of unity of learning, which the Greeks expressed by the term philosophy, and the Hindus by the term "brahmajnana." We must learn to look at life steadily and whole, and we shall not learn that unless we cultivate the habit of deep thinking, which is one of the supreme necessities of the day among us. And we shall learn to think deeply if we closely adhere to the lesson taught to his pupils by Socrates. That lesson is to endeavour to get your ideas clear never to shuffle your meanings, and always follow through. All inductive reasoning and universal definition are summed up in this lesson. That was also the lesson taught to his pupils by the great German Philosopher Hegel when he advised them to cultivate the habit of deep thought by first having clear and definite ideas, by then giving them plenty of rope, and then seeing whether or not these ideas hang themselves. It is one of the beauties of Plato's dialogues that very often a discussion between Socrates and his opponent goes through a long and sometimes tedious and dry course of argument, and at last, to the dissatisfaction of the latter, ends either in a barren conclusion or perhaps in no conclusion at all. But what does not mean that the discussion has all been futile, and the powers of the intellect wasted. It means that deep thinking comes after patient labour. It is this passion for truth, light and clearness of ideas which we must cultivate—and which this University imposes on us as our duty to develop. In these days of hurry, excitement and unrest, when we are apt to borrow our opinions from others, especially from those who shut the mast and write the strongest, this Socratic lesson is needed for us all. But deep thought comes only where the mind is tuned to a spirit of reverence,—of modesty and humility, which is willing to learn from all—which hates nothing but loves everything, except vice. This occasion, when you have received from His Excellency the Chancellor your diplomas and been solemnly adjured by him to ever show yourselves in your lives and in your conversations worthy of the degrees conferred upon you, ought ever to live in your memories as sacred, and inspire you to acquit yourselves as men knowing not for knowing's sake or idle disputation or querulous criticism, but to become stars to men for ever, useful members of society, loving and loyal citizens of the State. The hand from which you have got your degrees is the hand of one who has himself led a life of strenuous work, with courage, obedience, and faith. And the place where you have been declared graduates ought to be a symbol to you of everything that you ought to aspire to be as "alumni" of this University. I am not an idolater, but I believe in the sight and inspiration of a symbol when it typifies a lesson either of beauty or of beneficence. No sight in Bombay—and we have many beautiful sights in this dear old city of ours, whether predaced by Nature or made by man—fills the mind with reverence and encourages it to aspire high better than this University with its modest buildings and lofty tower. As I gaze upon them I feel I am in the presence of a Mother, whose eyes are turned towards heaven above, but whose feet are planted deep in earth below—a picture of purity, steadiness and sobriety—conveying to us all, like the face of the lady that Rossetti loved, "the meaning of things that are." Here I call to us from our "Alma Mater" to live our lives nobly—not indeed to remake the world, for we have not made it, but to make the absolute best of what we are by diligence and devotion to all that is pure and lovely.

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation, and the procession left the Hall in the reverse order to that observed on entering it. The assembly stood, while the procession was leaving the Hall.

POONA POLICE ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 15.

After the disposal of the case by Mr. Macgregor, Assistant Collector, in which Mr. Tonks of the City Police, brought a charge against Johnston, another Police Sergeant, under section 497 I.P.C., which resulted in the conviction of the latter to two months' rigorous imprisonment and an appeal against this conviction being rejected and the lower Court's sentence confirmed, there were charges which Johnston brought against Tonks for assault, for wrongful confinement, extorting a confession and criminal intimedation heard before Colonel Field, the Cantonment Magistrate this morning. Mr. Macgregor transferred the case to the Magistrate's Court as he considered having disposed of the first case, it was not proper the cross case should be heard by him. Johnston was brought down from the Yerrowda Jail and his case against Tonks was proceeded with. Johnson in his evidence narrated the circumstances in connection with Tonks who took him inside the house whose doors were locked from the outside. And in presence of Tonk's wife first assaulted him with a stick and then cut his head open with a rhinbeetoe' hide. This, Tonks said, he had done because he suspected Johnston of misconduct with Tonks wife. Tonks dictated a statement which Tonks' required from Johnston. While the latter submitted to writing one Tonks continued to strike him. Johnston subsequently made a report to the City Police Inspector who sent Johnston to the Sassoon Hospital. After his injuries were dressed Johnston went to his superior officer where his statement was taken and Johnston was directed to appeal before the Magistrate. Tonks was bound over the the sum of fifty rupees. Mrs. Scott was next examined and gave evidence of the assault on Johnston. The case is proceeding.

CHARGE AGAINST A POSTAL CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

On Monday, before the Commissioner of Police, was brought up one Nogendro Nath Mukerjee, a clerk in the Burra Bazar post office, who stands charged with abstracting Rs. 2,000 in currency notes from a registered cover under the following alleged circumstances:—On or about January 6th last a registered cover was, at the instance of a Marwari firm, handed over to the accused for despatch. In the ordinary course of his duties accused gave a receipt for the registered cover which was duly despatched to its destination. The addressee on receipt of the cover to his surprise found it to contain blank paper instead of currency notes. The matter was reported to the police who after an investigation arrested the accused on suspicion. The case has been adjourned pending further police enquiries

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Annual Report.

The following are extracts from the annual report which was, by direction of the Syndicate, submitted by the Registrar, at the Convocation held yesterday. In the report were mentioned the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the important Academical events of the past year:—

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination there were 3,434 candidates, the examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Of the successful candidates, 1,252 were Hindus, 197 Parsis, 62 Goanese and Native Christians, 62 Mahomedans, 29 Europeans and Eurasians, and 26, Jews. 79 of the successful candidates were females.

Previous Examination.—At this examination there were 1,298 candidates. Of the successful candidates 501 were Hindus, 87 Parsis, 23 Mahomedans, 26 Goanese and Native Christians, 3 Europeans and Eurasians, and 6 Jews. 7 passed in the First Class and 116 in the Second Class. 7 of the successful candidates were females.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.—At this Examination there were 743 candidates. Of the succession candidates, 383 were Hindus, 51 Parsis, 16 Mahomedans, 11 Goanese and Native Christians, and 3 Jews. 2 passed in the First Class and 67 in the Second Class, 10 of the successful candidates were females.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 800 Candidates. Of the successful Candidates, 261 were Hindus, 49 Parsis, 11 Mahomedans, 6 Goanese and Native Christians, 3 Jews, and 1 was a European. 7 passed in the First Class and 85 in the Second Class. 3 of the successful Candidates were females.

Intermediate Examination in Science.—There were 45 candidates, of whom 36 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the Second Class 28 were Hindus 7 were Parsis, and 1 was a Goanese.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—There were 17 Candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination. 7 were placed in the Second Class. 9 were Hindus, and 5 were Parsis.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 37 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the Second Class. 10 were Hindus, 6 were Parsis, 1 was a Goanese, and 1 was a Mahomedan. One of the successfull candidates was a female.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History. —There were 21 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the Second Class, All were Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Philosophy.—There were 7 candidate, of whom 4 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the Second Class. 3 were Hindus, and 1 was a Parsi. One of the successful candidates was a female.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics.—There was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Physics. —There was 1 Candidate, a Hindu from Wilson College, who passed the examination in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Chemistry.—There were 24 candidates, of whom 21 passed the examination. 1 passed in the First Class, and 9 in the Second Class. 18 were Hindus, and 3 were Parsis. One of the successful candidates was a female.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. Natural Science.—There were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination. He was a Hindu from St. Xavier's College.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (June). —There were 325 candidates from the Government Law School, Bombay, of whom 127 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the First Division. 106 were Hindus, 24 Parsis, 3 Goanese and Native Christians, and 4 Mahomedans. One of the successful candidates was a female.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (November).—There were 218 candidates from the Government Law School, Bombay, of whom 144 passed the examination. 8 were placed in the First Division. 119 were Hindus, 13 Parsis, 4 Goanese and Native Christians, and 9 Mahomedans.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (Old Rules—June).—There were 82 candidates from the Government Law School Bombay, of whom 59 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the First Division. 50 were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 2 Goanese, and 1

BY THE WAY.

RUE VERLAINE.

The inhabitants of the Boulevard du Prison, at ons, are demanding that the ominister name of the oroughfare, which sounds bad as an address, ould be changed. It is proposed to call it after most illustrious of the prisoners—Paul Verlaine, was confined there for two years, from 1876 to Like Bunyan, Verlaine managed to work in cell, correcting the proofs of his "Romances ns Paroles" and composing "Sagesse," so that his me was, from a literary point of view, by no means et. His offence was that, in a fit of drunken rage, had tried to shoot his friend Arthur Rimbaud. o harm was done; but the Belgians suspected the et of being a Communist, and therefore treated im with the utmost rigour of the law.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

Commander Peary gives, in "Nash's Magazine" r February, the first instalment of his narrative ncerning his discovery of the North Pole. It promises to be very interesting. Commander Peary lls us that his most impelling desire when he new for a certainty that he had reached his goal, s for a little rest; but "after two or three hours absolutely fatigue-impelled sleep a state of mend exaltation made further rest impossible. For more an a score of years that mathematical point on the rth's surface had been the object of his every effort. is last journey was his eighth in the Arctic, and e spent in these regions eighteen years out of the enty-three between his thirtieth and his fifty-ird year.

WHEN THE IDEA WAS CONCEIVED.

The North Pole dream to Peary was, it seems, a adual and almost involuntar yevolution from his lier work in which it had no part. His interest Arctic work dates back to 1885, when as a young an his imagination was aroused by reading acounts of explorations in the interior of Greenland y Nordenskjold. These studies led to his undertking, entirely alone, a summer trip to Greenland the following year. But the actual naming of he North Pole as the object of an expedition did ot materialise until 1898, when the first expedition f the Peary Arctic Club went north with that owed intention—if it were possible. Since then eary has made six different attempts, in six different years, to reach the coveted point.

HIS CREW AND ESKIMOS.

Peary admits that he was extremely fortunate the personnel of his final expedition, and he ys a high tribute to the Eskimos who assisted m. "The Eskimos are not brutes," he says; hey are just as human as white people. They ow that I am their friend, and they have proved emselves mine." He regarded these people as one of the most important tools" in all his programme, and he was able to utilise them as no plorer ever has before. In the light of recent ents, Peary has sometimes wondered if the mison of their life on earth, after having lived for neration after generation isolated in that little ctic oasis, was not to assist in the discovery the Pole. Who knows?

JOHN BUNYAN AND THE PANSY.

It is seldom that the Immortal Dreamer of Elstow referred to in connection with the history of any wer. Bunyan, it will be remembered, lived from 28 to 1688, and the "Agricultural Economist" points at that his reference suggests that the little pansy as popular in his time. In the "Pilgrim's rogress," and in that part of it where Christain nters the Valley of Humiliation, and hears the lad ging "He that is down need fear no fall," Bunyan ys: "I will dare to say that this boy leads a herrier life and wears more of that herb called Heartease in his bosom than he that is clad in silk and elvet." In Bunyan's time the pansy must have een something more than a mere wilding.

A SINGULAR CHURCH.

There was published in "Country Life" recently a hotograph of Fairfield Church, Romney Marsh. The church which is one of the smallest in England as built in the fourteenth century and dedicated o St. Thomas a Becket. It still contains the hole of the original timber framing although now he spaces are filled in with brick. It also possesses curious seven-sided font, three "ancient" bells, nd a Landian altar table and rails. Service is nly held during three months in the summer, as n winter, it is always surrounded by water and quite unapproachable except by boat.

"THE GLORY OF CANADA.

What is the glory of Canada? Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier answer. In a recent speech at Toronto that statesman—we quote from "Canada"—said: "The Canadian winter is the glory of Canada. I do not know anything so beautiful winter day, not, perhaps uch as you have in Toronto—you cannot have verything in Toronto—but like we have in Ottawa, n Montreal, or in Quebec, where the rays of the un glisten upon the white carpet which extends as far as the eye can go towards the horizon. There is nothing quite so beautiful, unless it be a beautiful winter night when the bluess of all skies studed with millions of gems never seen to such advantage in any other country. It is well that winter is enjoyed somewhere. The specimens we have had on this side recently have not called forth many eloquent tributes.

"COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!"

M. Rostand's "Chantecler" does not provide the first occasion on which the citizens of the farmyard have been seen upon the French stage. In 1634 was given, in honour of the birthday of the Cardinal of Savoy, a ballet entitled "La Verite, ennemie des Apparences." It began with a "Chorus of False Rumours and Suspicions," which preceded the entrance of Appearance and of Lies. They were represented by actors dressed as Cocks and Hens, who sang a dialogue which, strangely enough, was half French and half Italian, mixed with cries and songs of the farmyard of which one stanza ran:

Su gli alberi mattutini
Cot, cot, cot, cot, cot cantando,
Col cucurri s' inchini
E bisbigli mormorando.
Fra i Sospetti, e fra i Rumori—
Cu, cu, cu, cu, cu, cu, cu!
Salutiam del novo sol gli almi splendori.

CHANTECLER'S CHORUS.

To this a chorus of Cocks responded:

Faisant la guerre au silence,
Cot, cot, cot, avec nos chants,
Cette douce violence
Ravit les Cieux et les Champs.
Et notre inconstant hospice—
Cot, cot, cot, cot, cot, cone—
Couvre d'Apparence un subtil artifice.

At the close of this quaint song, the scene, opening out, disclosed an imposing Magician, who was accompanied by The Four Winds, Appearance (with wings and peacock's tail; no stage superstitions in those days!), and was surrounded by a number of mirrors, shaped like eggs, whence issued "les Mensonges pernicieux, les Tromperies et les Fraudes." All of which sounds somewhat suggestive of a seventeenth-century election campaign; but it was really an allegorical ballet, a poem mimed and sung instead of written and printed, and record tells that it proved very attractive to a cultured and noble audience.

It is not only in India that the indigo industry has been ruined by the artificial dye. From a report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1908 by Mr. W. P. Ker, Commercial Attache to the British Legation at Pekin, we learn that from Shantung in the north and from Pakhoi in the south the same complaint is made, that the indigo growing industry is being killed by the competition of the foreign artificial product.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN.

THIS PEN possesses all the distinctive qualities of the renowned ordinary Waverley Pen with the added advantage that it saves dipping and saves ink. One can write 250 words with one dip. The reservoir is above the nib so that the flow of ink is regular, neither too much nor too little.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers and by

A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bombay and Allahabad

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PLATINUM SILK AND RICH EMBROIDERY.

Ribbed materials have been thrusting themselves into favour for a long time, and the spring, writes a lady correspondent from Paris, will probably see a good many where the smartest gowns are concerned. Corduroys will very soon have had their day, but their place is already being taken, and the newest thing at the present moment is a heavy silk with a rib as large as that of last summer's serge. A handsome visiting gown was made of a silk of this kind in a shade of platinum, the skirt hanging in soft folds round the feet and being cut a little high in the waist where it met an embroidered corsage fashioned in the bolero style. The needlework which adorned it and formed a rich embroidery was semi-Oriental in a mixture of blue and grey, while over this fell a long skirted coat reaching within nine inches of the ground, the shawl collar of chinchilla being crossed in a very long line over the front and fastened with three "froggings" of passementerie nearly on the hip. Round the bottom of the coat ran a deep band of the same embroidery as that on the corsage, mixed with soutache, while the upper part—round the shoulders and half-way down the arm—was of the same rich work, narrow cuffs of chinchilla and a toque and muff to match providing extra adornment. Even the simple tailor-made costume is being fashioned of this thick silk, and very charming the material will prove to be directly the spring weather makes its adoption generally possible.

VEILED GOWNS.

Black is very popular this year for evening dresses, and is always successful by electric light. A plain fitting princess dress of black satin merveilleux covered with black mousseline-de-soie represented one of the latest schemes, and was decidedly typical of the styles of to-morrow. The first mousseline veiling had a band of black embroidery worked on tulle in thick floss silk about 22in. from the ground. The second veiling which covered it had likewise a band of the same embroidery commencing where the first left off, the two making together a broad band reaching nearly to the hem. These bands of needlework kept the mousseline in place, and prevented its working up and thickening the figure. The whole was covered with an overdress of very fine tulle embroidered at the foot, and the result was a cloudy and mysterious effect of veiled richness of the type which obtains nowadays. The corsage was of tulle over a guimpe of fine old lace, which in its turn was veiled in finely drawn white tulle, and the finish of the toilette was supplied by what was frankly a bolero of dull silver on which a light design of branches and twigs in jet was worked daintily. The elbow sleeves were very flat and plain, while from beneath them came mittens of the same lace as the guimpe, covered with the fashionest pink tulle. As a matter of fact, this indefiniteness on the part of the gowns of the moment is becoming almost an obsession. The dressmaker seems no longer to nail her colours to the mast and proclaim that jet is jet or pink paillettes are pink paillettes, as though to leave an embroidery crudely unveiled was as dangerous to her as a failure to pronounce the word shibboleth was to the Ephraimites. Everything must be toned down, covered up, and made to look like something else, so that the embroideress who has imperilled her eyesight and spent strenuous hours over her beautiful handiwork, must often suffer a bitter pang when she sees how little of the beauties she has created "jump to the eye."

HEAVY BROCADES.

Rich and costly materials appear in almost every item of our toilette nowadays. Corsets are being made in heavy brocaded silks in Louis XI, and Louis XV. designs such as we used to connect in our minds with luxurious sofa cushions and salon hangings. To a certain extent the design of these is lost in the numerous seams required for a well-fitting pair of stays on the latest and most approved methods.

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

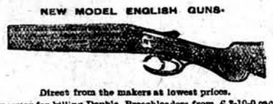
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

Facts of Absorbing Interest
TO THOSE WHO ARE IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM.

One cannot be too quickly cured of Rheumatism. To get rid of those awful pains that make life a never-ending series of torture, now mild, now excruciating, to-day in bed, to-morrow hobbling around in crutches—to be relieved of such a condition is always the happiest period of one's life. Little's Oriental Balm has effected thousands of wonderful cures of long standing cases of Rheumatism, cases that were supposed to be hopeless and beyond the reach of medicine. The cures have been so complete and permanent that Little's Oriental Balm is undoubtedly the true specific to cure Rheumatism.

Mr. A. N. Spring, of 6, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, bed ridden five years from Chronic Rheumatism, has used 6 bottles of Little's Oriental Balm, and is now free from pain, able to move both arms (hitherto helpless) and progresses favorably towards complete recovery. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



Direct from the makers at lowest prices.

Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £ 3-10-0 each. 4 best model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3 . 10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, stating sufficient subject, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 223 LIVERPOOL

FAMILY'S FEARFUL SKIN TORMENTS

Four Children Covered with Torturing Eczema—Mother Blind with Erysipelas, Sleepless and Nearly Mad with Worry—Hospital Seemed Their Last Resort when

CUTICURA CURED THEM ALL IN THREE WEEKS

"Cuticura Soap and Ointment have absolutely cured me of a serious attack of erysipelas and my four children of eczema in a bad form. The trouble began with my son Harry, aged ten, who had sore places break out on his face and his whole body was simply covered with sores. These sores started in the form of lumps which used to break and run matter, and then leave nasty raw places. I tried many things but he got worse, and then the disease began to show itself on each of my three little daughters. They soon became as badly affected as my son and I was driven nearly mad with the worry of it. They suffered dreadfully, and it was most distressing to me not to be able to get anything to relieve them. I did not have a proper night's sleep for three weeks. To make matters worse, I caught a cold, and then erysipelas set in. It affected my face so badly that for two days and nights I could not open my eyes and I had to remain in bed.

"There seemed to be no other course open than for all of us to go into the hospital, but my father advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I bought the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the very first application worked wonders. I was simply amazed at their healing power. They quite cured me within three weeks and there is not even a mark now to show the terrible skin-torture I suffered. I did not lose any time in trying the effect of the Cuticura Remedies on each of my four children's eczema, and in every case the cure was as perfect as my own. They were all quite well again as soon as I was. Mrs. Jeanie Smith, 19, Mildmay Rd., Romford, Essex, Eng., Nov. 28, '08."

Cuticura Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, H. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free from London depot, sheral sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

DISTANT NEAR DISTANT NEAR

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co. Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE WE HOLD

Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE, PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

The Standard Recipe for Home-made Self-Raising Flour.

To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.

You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops, etc.

ROYAL ARMS WHISKY.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

THE FAMOUS

R.A.

PURE AND OLD.

J. G. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Leith.

HOLDERS OF THE ROYAL WARRANT

May be Obtained from

D. C. GOMBIGAR, CORNAGLIA AND D. D. BARIA & CO.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Readers of Tennyson remember how in his South Sea island Enoch Arden seemed to hear the bells of his native parish, which were being rung in celebration of his wife's marriage to Philip. The incident, it is known, was suggested by Kinglake, not indeed by that passage in "Eothen" in which Kinglake narrates an analogous experience of his own, but by the historian in the course of a conversation in which he submitted that the phenomenon might be explained by a "singing in his ears" aided by the "imaginative memory." Tennyson, however, is too good a poet to do more than suggest so rationalistic an explanation, and leaves his reader free, if he will, to consider it a case of the mystical transmission of sounds. In the case of the human voice transmissions of words or of mere thoughts are of not infrequent occurrence in the literature of fiction. Tennyson himself furnishes one in his "Aylmer's Field." It occurs in that passage which yields a quotation that has found much favour with those who are interested in telepathy:—

"Star to star vibrates light, may soul to soul
Strike through a finer element of her own?"

Edith, who has been separated from Leolin by her father's pride, dies calling out her lover's name, and at that exact moment her lover, far off in London, starts awake from sleep with the cry, "Yes, Edith yes." It is an incident that clings to memory, but it is not so well handled as that in "Jane Eyre," which no doubt suggested it. There the heroine is almost on the point of consenting to marry St. John Rivers, when suddenly an influence comes upon her which raises all her faculties to an infinitely higher power of themselves, and she hears a voice which she recognises as Rochester's calling. "Jane, Jane, Jane." She instantly calls out, "I am coming. Wait for me. I will come," and Rochester, who has uttered the cry, and who does not know where Jane is, hears, leagues away, the answer, and judges she must be living in a mountain country, for the words are repeated by a mountain echo. It is a drop from Charlotte Bronte to Charles Reade, but in "The Cloister and the Hearth" Gerard, as he plunges into the Tiber with full purpose of suicide, utters the shrill cry "Margaret," and the sound reaches the young mother in Holland, and she wonders why it is sad. It is not an absolutely new departure nor is it a mere variant upon this device that we have in "It Never Can Happen Again" There Lizeranne as she lies a-dying says, "When I see my daddy I shall call out Pey-lot," and, sure enough, by and by Blind Jim, straining his ears in expectation of his daughter's voice, seems to hear it, and running forth to meet her blunders into the way of the motor-car.

THE ELIZABETHAN CENSORSHIP.

Miss Sheavyn in her instructive book on "The Literary Profession in the Elizabethan Age" calls attention to the fact that Spenser laid his scene in Fairyland in order to escape the agents of the censorship, who would twist, the most innocent passage into a sinister political allustion, and hazards the remark that had he had a freer hand he might have written "a great epic based upon contemporary national history." Epics, perhaps, are generally based on national history only when it belongs to a remote past, but Miss Sheavyn's remark suggests the question—How did Spenser manage to escape the "decypherers?" All Elizabethan London crowds into the pages of the "Faery Queen," its statesmen, its soldiers, its religion, and its politics. There is satiric writing in it, there is pamphleteering, and there is leader-writing, and yet he seems—in this more fortunate than many of his fellows—to have escaped prosecution. One reason may have been his powerful friends, but perhaps also another thing had to do with it—a curious turn of art he had. It may be due to the desire to put ill-disposed readers off the scent that he so often confuses his allegory. Sometimes he writes plain history, but at other times a character whom one is beginning to identify as one of his contemporaries changes and, hey presto! he now stands for someone else, so that we only get baffling glimpses of the concealed meaning. That is what Upton meant when he said, "In this kind of historical allusions Spenser usually perplexes the subject; he leads you on, then designedly misleads you."

POE ON PLAGIARISM.

A correspondent points out that the sonnet quoted in this column last week and accepted by Mr. Killis Campbell as by Poe is to be found in the Chandos edition of Hood's poems. It is to be found in every complete edition of Hood's works, and has been sometimes thought good enough to be included in the selections from his poems. It stands as the last poem in the "Midsummer Fairies" volume of 1827, having previously appeared in the January-June volume of the "London Magazine" for 1823. There can be no doubt in the world that the sonnet is Hood's and the only question is how it came to be printed in a magazine edited by Poe and over the letter "P." a signature associated in the previous issue with two poems by Poe himself. One hypothesis which might suggest itself must be dismissed at once—that Poe wished to pass off as his own a poem of which he was not the author. He was too discerning a critic not to see that the quality of it was below his own average. Even his own sonnet on "Silence" is not of his best, but it is better than Hood's. Besides, Poe was a severe castigator of plagiarism when practised by other. Most of the eminent poets of his time suffered from his fancy for detecting parallel passages. He had a quite honest ethical indignation against the practice on the ground that in nine cases out of ten it is authors of established reputation who plunder recondite, neglected, or forgotten books. "It is the purity, the nobility, the ethereality of just fame," he says, "It is the contrast between this ethereality and the grossness of the crime of thefs which places the sin of plagiarism in so detestable a light. We are horror-stricken to find existing in the same bosom the soul-uplifting thirst for fame and the debasing propensity to pilfer." Those are sincere words, and one who talks so strongly is not likely to commit the sin he censures. A possible solution of the problem is that Hood's sonnet, like many other short poems, had drifted about from newspaper for years until it caught the eye of Poe, who took a fancy for it. If it appeared in the "London Magazine" over the initial "P." the thing is explained—only Hood's usual disguises in that periodical were "Theodore M.", "Incog.", or simply "H." or T.

AIMEE D'ALTON.

The De Musset letters began to appear in the "Figaro" on the 15th of last month, and the name of the recipient of them, who was herself so anxious to have her name obliterated and whose friends were so recently declaring their purpose to keep it concealed, is already an open secret. She was one Aimee d'Alton, daughter of a military man, Alexandre d'Alton, and a relative of the poet's stepmother. She was a year younger than De Musset, who was twenty-five when she met him and reigned for two years. They were two of the most fruitful years of the poet's life. In poetry they saw the production of "Espoir en Dieu" and "Dupont et Durand," while in prose certain of these stories appeared in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" which were later printed in "Nouvelles." The story of her first acquaintance with De Musset gives the disagreeable impression of a forward girl throwing herself at the poet's head, but Paul de Musset thinks well of her. "The frankness and loyalty of heart of the lady," he says, "were something so new for Alfred that he fell seriously in love with her. The passion lasted for two years, during which there was no quarrel, nor storm, nor period of coldness, nor any cause of offence or jealousy. That is why there is nothing to relate about it. True happiness has no history." It is odd that the lady about whom Paul de Musset thus writes was his wife. Four years after the poet's death, she being then fifty years old, Aimee d'Alton married Paul de Musset, who was fifty-seven. He knew about his brother's letters, read them, and put them in order, and thought highly of them. M. de Mornier does not. "What we know of that correspondence," he writes, "permits us to affirm that it contains nothing of interest. It deals chiefly with promises of assignations and details of an intrigue which did not have the gift of particularly exciting the lyrical inspiration of the author of the "Nuits."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LIPP

PIANOFORTES

give entire satisfaction, withstand all climatic influences, will stand for years at philharmonic pitch, and can be guaranteed by us to fulfill all the qualities of a high class instrument.

This is not an unknown Piano but a Piano which is celebrated from Polo to Pole, and has stood the severest critics and earned the warmest praise of the best musical authorities.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Comprehensive Stock of Sheet Music, Songs. Lists on Application.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

TOILETS.

Hair Douch ... ...
Lime Juice Glycerine ... ...
Eau-De Cologne ... ...
Musk Lavender ... ...
High Class Dentrifice ... ...

Justice Chundra Madhav Ghose, Late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, writes:—

I have used some of the Scents, especially the "Bahar" and a Hair Oil, prepared by the Alembic Chemical Works, Bombay, and it affords me great pleasure to say that they are excellent. The Company deserves every encouragement at the hands of the public.

(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.
Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

HOT OR AT WILL COLD

The Thermos Table Jug is absolutely unique and an absolute necessity in every home. It is a vacuum jug which keeps its contents boiling hot or quite cold—at any desired temperature—for many hours. There is no heating apparatus, no chemical, no freezing mixture. The

Thermos Table Jug

is self-contained and complete. It is built to last for life; it never loses its powers. You simply pour the liquids in—and when you want them they are ready—hot or cold.

At the South Pole

Lieut. SHACKLETON found the Thermos flasks of the utmost utility, and in a letter says:—"The flasks were most useful . . . and proved invaluable . . . on long sledge journeys. They keep contents warm in spite of the temperature being below zero."

To be obtained of all Jewellers, Chemists, Ironmongers and Stores.

Wholesale only:

A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8 Long Lane, London, England.

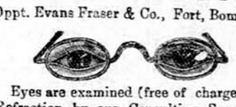
Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

THE House for Reliable EYEWORK

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR, OCULISTS & OPTICIANS. (EST. 1890.)

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.



Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three London Eye Hospitals and holds First Class Credentials.

Do not be misled, as there is no other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of Dastoor in Bombay.

Best Credentials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of Medical Profession, and other high personages. The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Kensington (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondicherry.*

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Digitized with assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

ANOTHER LEADING BRAND

BY ANONYMOUS CIGAR CO., DINDIGUL.

"DINDIGUL ROCKS" TORCHES.

Rs. 2

Per 50

A Perfect mild Indian Cigar for Connoisseurs.

Sample box of 5 cigars Post Free on receipt of As. 4 in stamps only—MESSES & CLUBS supplied Free.

☞ Price List of other brands on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

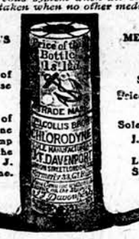
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule, impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

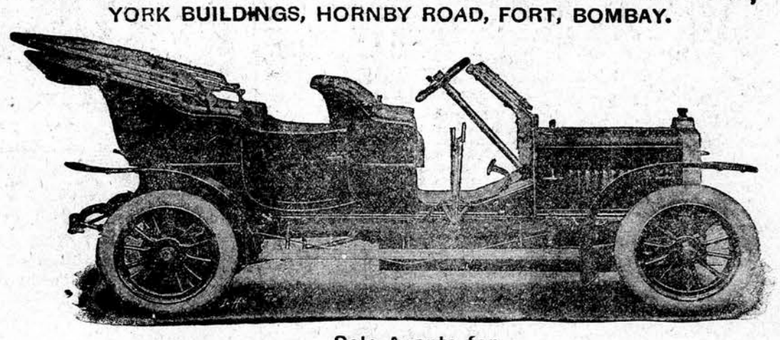
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 187, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE PIONEERS OF CYCLES & MOTORS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



Sole Agents for

Renault, Delaunay Belleville Itala, De Dion Bouton, Humber, Rover and the Six Cylinder Standard Cars

AND

Humber, Singer, Sunbeam, Wearwell, &c. Cycles.

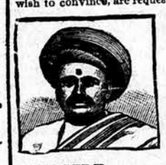
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective snuffing powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 13-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fat body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 7 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY HEMIGRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pleroloy pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither bore nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 2-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, having found enormous benefit in all Anæmia and Chlorosis, or pale face &c. &c.

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTH HAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[*pronounced—eye-silma*].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.

ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

THE RELIANCE WATCH COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN

THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.

Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof	15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face	9
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	10
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	15
„ „ „ „ Hunter	18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	11
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ Hunting	18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	12
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ „ „ Hunting ...	19
„ „ „ „ „ „ Half Hunting...	20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of THE "REX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH CO.,

HORNBY ROAD. BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.

Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

BILLIARDS

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

75, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, general and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of rheumatism, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually kept in their own manufactures, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUCHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

NATURAL

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

HEALTH-GIVING

REFRESHING

INVIGORATING

J.C. VICKERY,

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, & Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer

179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.

EXPANDING Finger RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls	17 17 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

Virgin's Cabochon Amethyst, Blue Chalcedony, . . . Carnelian or Onyx, Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings . . . . . Only £2 15 0.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT.

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder) Extra.

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Established over a Century.

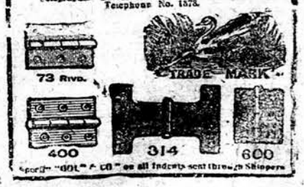
GOLD & CO.,

Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1378.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

The Unrivalled Killer!

Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, But be sure you get—

KEATING'S POWDER

Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 99 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.